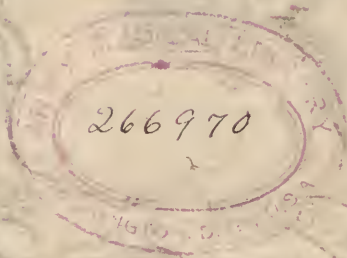


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Tuesday, June 20. 1665.

*At a Meeting of the Council of the
Royal Society.*

Ordered,

That the Observations upon the Bills
of Mortality by Mr. John Graunt be
Printed by John Martyn and James Allestry,
Printers to the Royal Society.

BROUNCKER, Pres.

Natural and Political

OBSERVATIONS

Mentioned in a following INDEX,
and made upon the
Bills of Mortality.

BY

Capt. JOHN GRAUNT,
Fellow of the *Royal Society*.

With reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Air, Diseases, and the several Changes of the said CITY.

— Non, me ut miretur Turba, labore,
Contentus paucis Lectoribus. —

The Third EDITION,
much Enlarged.

LONDON,

Printed by John Martyn, and James Allestry,
Printers to the *Royal Society*, and are to be sold at the
sign of the *BeH* in St. Pauls Church-yard.

MDC LX V.

1665



*S^r Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer
in Com: Flint Baronet 1707*



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
JOHN Lord ROBERTS,
Baron of *Truro*, Lord *Privy Seal*, and one
of His Majesties most Honourable
Privy Council.

My Lord,



S the favours I have received
from your Lordship oblige
me to present you with some
token of my *gratitude*: so the especial
Honour I have for your Lordship hath
made me *sollicitous* in the choice of the
Present. For, if I could have given
your Lordship any choice *Excerptions*
out of the *Greek* or *Latin* Learning, I
should (according to our *English Pro-*
verb) thereby but carry Coals to New-

A 3 *castle,*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

castle, and but give your Lordship *Puddle-water*, who, by your own eminent *Knowledg* in those learned *Languages*, can drink out of the very *Fountains* your self.

Moreover, to present your Lordship with tedious *Narrations*, were but to speak my own *Ignorance* of the *Value*, which his Majesty, and the Publick, have of your Lordship's Time. And in brief, to offer any thing like what is already in other Books, were but to derogate from your Lordships learning, which the world knows to be universal, and unacquainted with few useful things contained in any of them.

Now having (I know not what accident) engaged my thoughts upon the *Bills of Mortality*, and so far succeeded therein, as to have reduced several great
con-

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confused *Volumes* into a few perspicuous *Tables*, and abridged such *Observations* as naturally flowed from them, into a few succinct *Paragraphs*, without any long Series of *multiloquious Deductions*, I have presumed to sacrifice these my small, but first publish'd, *Labours* unto your Lordship, as unto whose benign acceptance of some other of my *Papers*, even the birth of these is due ; hoping (if I may without vanity say it) they may be of as much use to persons in your Lordships place, as they are of little or none to me, which is no more than the fairest *Diamonds* are to the *Journeyman Jueller* that works them, or the poor *Labourer* that first dig'd them from the Earth. For with all humble submission to your Lordship I conceive, That it doth not ill becom a *Peer*

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of the Parliament, or Member of his Majesty's Council, to consider how few starve of the many that beg: That the irreligious *Proposals* of some, to multiply people by *Polygamy*, is withal irrational, and fruitless: That the troublesome seclusions in the *Plague-time* is not a remedy to be purchased at vast inconveniencies: That the greatest *Plagues* of the City are equally, and quickly repaired from the Country: That the wasting of *Males* by Wars and Colonies do not prejudice the due proportion between them and *Females*: That the opinions of *Plagues* accompanying the Entrance of *Kings*, is false, and seditious; That *London*, the *Metropolis* of *England*, is perhaps a Head too big for the Body, and possibly too strong: That this Head grows three times as fast as
the

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the Body unto which it belongs; that is,
It doubles its People in a third part of
the time: That our *Parishes* are now
grown madly disproportionable: That
our *Temples* are not futable to our *Religi-*
on: That the *Trade*, & very *City of Lon-*
don removes *Westward*: That the walled
City is but a fifth of the whole Pyle:
That the old Streets are unfit for the
present frequency of *Coaches*: That
the passage of *Ludgate* is a throat too
ftreight for the Body: That the fight-
ing men about *London* are able to make
three as great Armies as can be of use
in this *Island*: That the number of
Heads is such, as hath certainly much
deceived some of our *Senatours* in their
appointments of *Poll-money*, &c. Now,
although your Lordship's most ex-
cellent Discourses have well informed
me,

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me, That your Lordship is no stranger to these *Positions*; yet because I knew not, that your Lordship had ever deduced them from the *Bills of Mortality*, I hoped it might not be ungrateful to your Lordship, to see unto how much profit that one Talent might be improved, besides the many curiosities concerning the waxing and waning of Diseases, the relation between *healthful* and *fruitful Seasons*, the difference between the City and the Country Air, &c. All which being new, to the best of my knowledge, and the whole Pamphlet not two hours reading, I did make bold to trouble your Lordship with a perusal of it, and by this humble Dedication of it, let your Lordship and the world see the Wisdom of our City,

in

The Epistle Dedicatory.

in appointing and keeping these Accompts, and with how much affection and success, I am,

My Lord,

Birchen-lane,
25 January
166¹₂.

Your Lordships most obedient,

and most faithful Servant,

JOHN GRAUNT.



To the Honourable

S^r Robert Moray, Knight,
One of His Majestie's Privy
Council for His Kingdom of
Scotland, and *President* of the
Royal Society of *Philoso-*
phers meeting at *Gresham-Col-*
lege, and to the rest of that
honourable Society.



He Observations which I hap-
pened to make (for I designed
them not) upon the Bills of
Mortality have faln out to be both Poli-
tical and Natural, some concerning Trade
and Government, others concerning the
Air,

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Air, Countries, Seasons, Fruitfulness, Health, Diseases, Longevity, and the proportions between the Sex and Ages of Mankind. All which (because Sir Francis Bacon reckons his Discourses of Life and Death to be Natural History; and because I understand your selves are also appointing means; how to measure the Degrees of Heat, Wetness, and Windiness in the several Parts of His Majestie's Dominions) I am humbly bold to think Natural History also, and consequently that I am obliged to cast in this small Mite into your great Treasury of that kind.

His Majesty being not only by antient Right supremely concerned in matters of Government and Trade, but also by happy accident Prince of Philosophers, and of Physico-Mathematical Learning, not called so by Flatterers and Parasites,
but

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but really so, as well by his own personal Abilities, as Affection concerning those matters; upon which account I should have humbly dedicated both sorts of my Observations unto His most Sacred Majesty: but, to be short, I knew neither my Work nor my Person fit to bear His Name, nor to deserve His Patronage. Nevertheless, as I have presumed to present this Pamphlet, so far as it relates to Government and Trade, to one of His Majestie's Peers, and eminent Ministers of State: so I do desire your leave to present the same unto You also, as it relates to Natural History, and as it depends upon the Mathematicks of my Shop-Arithmetick. For You are not only His Majestie's Privy Council for Philosophy, but also His Great Council. You are the three Estates, viz. the Mathematical, Mechanical,
and

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and Physical. You are his Parliament of Nature; and it is no less disparagement to the meanest of your number, to say there may be Commoners as well as Peers in Philosophy amongst you. For my own part, I count it happiness enough to my self, that there is such a Council of Nature, as your Society is, in Being; and I do with as much earnestness inquire after your Expeditions against the Impediments of Science, as to know what Armies and Navies the several Princes of the World are setting forth. I concern my self as much to know who are Curatours of this or the other Experiments, as to know who are Marshalls of France, or Chancellor of Sweden. I am as well pleased to hear you are satisfied in a luciferous Experiment, as that a breach hath been made in the Enemy's Works: and
your

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your ingenious arguings immediately from sense, and fact, are as pleasant to me as the noise of victorious Guns and Trumpets.

Moreover, as I contend for the Decent Rights and Ceremonies of the Church, so I also contend against the envious Schismatics of your Society (who think you do nothing unless you presently transmute Metals, make Butter and Cheese without Milk; and (as their own Ballad hath it) make Leather without Hides) by asserting the usefulness of even all your preparatory and luciferous Experiments; being not the Ceremonies, but the substance and principles of useful Arts. For, I find in Trade the want of an universal measure, and have heard Musicians wrangle about the just and uniform keeping of time in their Consorts,
and

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and therefore cannot with patience bear, that your Labours about Vibrations, eminently conducing to both, should be slighted, nor your Pendula called Swing-swangs with scorn. Nor can I better endure, that your Exercitations about Air should be termed fit employment only for Airy Fancies, and not adequate Tasks for the most solid and piercing heads. This is my Opinion concerning you: and although I am none of your number, nor have the least ambition to be so, otherwise than to become able for your service, and worthy of your Trust; yet I am covetous to have the right of being represented by you: to which end I desire, that this little Exhibition of mine may be looked upon as a Free-holder's Vote for the choosing of Knights and Burgesses to sit in the Parliament of Nature, meaning thereby,

a

that

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that as the Parliament owns a Freeholder, though he hath but fourty shillings a year, to be one of them; so in the same manner and degree, I also desire to be owned as one of you, and that no longer than I continue a faithful Friend and Servant of your Designs and Persons.

J. G.

AN



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THE PREFACE.



Aving been born, and bred
in the City of *London*, and
having always observed,
that most of them, who
constantly took in the weekly Bills of
Mortality, made little other use of them,
than to look at the foot, how the *Burials*
increased, or decreased; and, a-
mong the *Casualties*, what had happen-
ed rare, and extraordinary in the week
current: so as they might take the
same as a *Text* to talk upon in the next

Company ; and withal, in the *Plague-time*, how the *Sickness* increased, or decreased, that so the *Rich* might judg of the necessity of their removal, and *Trades-men* might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings :

2. Now, I thought that the Wisdom of our City had certainly designed the laudable practice of taking, and distributing these Accompts, for other, and greater uses, than those above-mentioned, or at least, that some other uses might be made of them : and thereupon casting mine Eye upon so many of the General *Bills*, as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them, to look out all the *Bills* I could, and (to be short) to furnish my self with as much matter of that kind, even

as the Hall of the *Parish-Clarks* could afford me ; the which when I had reduced into Tables (the Copies whereof are here inserted) so as to have a view of the whole together, in order to the more ready comparing of one *Year*, *Season*, *Parish*, or other *Division* of the City, with another, in respect of all the *Burials*, and *Christnings*, and of all the *Diseases*, and *Casualties*, happening in each of them respectively ; I did then begin not onely to examine the Con-
 ceits, Opinions, and Conjectures, which upon view of a few scattered *Bills* I had taken up ; but did also admit new ones, as I found reason, and occasion from my *Tables*.

3. Moreover, finding some *Truths*, and not commonly-believed *Opinions*, to arise from my *Meditations* up-

on these neglected *Papers*, I proceeded further, to consider what benefit the knowledg of the same would bring to the World; that I might not engage my self in idle, and useles Speculations: but, (like those Noble *Virtuosi* of *Gresham-College*, who reduce their subtile Disquisitions upon *Nature* into downright Mechanical uses) present the World with some real Fruit from those ayrie Blossoms.

4. How far I have succeeded in the Premisses, I now offer to the World's censure. Who, I hope, will not expect from me, not professing Letters, things demonstrated with the same certainty, wherewith Learned men determine in their *Scholes*; but will take it well, that I should offer at a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle

dle where any of the Learned Pens have ever touched before, and that I have taken the pains, and been at the charge of setting out those *Tables*, whereby all men may both correct my *Positions*, and raise others of their own. For herein I have, like a silly Schole-boy, coming to say my Lesson to the World (that Peevish, and Tetchie Master) brought a bundle of Rods, wherewith to be whip'd for every mistake I have committed.

CHAP. I.

Of the Bills of Mortality, their beginning, and progress.

THe first of the continued weekly *Bills of Mortality* extant at the *Parish-Clerks Hall*, begins the twenty

ninth of *December* 1603, being the first year of King *James* his Reign; since when a weekly Accompt hath been kept there of *Burials* and *Christnings*. It is true, There were *Bills* before, viz. for the years 1592, -93, -94: but so interrupted since, that I could not depend upon the sufficiency of them, rather relying upon those Accompts, which have been kept since in order, as to all the uses I shall make of them.

2. I believe, that the rise of keeping these Accompts was taken from the *Plague*: for the said *Bills* (for ought appears) first began in the said year 1592, being a time of great *Mortality*; and, after some dis-use, were resumed again in the year 1603, after the great *Plague* then happening likewise.

3. These *Bills* were Printed, and published,

published, not onely every week on *Thursdays*, but also a general Accompt of the whole Year was given in upon the *Thursday* before *Christmas-day*: which said general Accompts have been presented in the several manners following, *viz.* from the Year 1603, to the Year 1624, *inclusive*, according to the Pattern here inserted.

1623.

1624.

The general *Bill* for the whole Year, of all the *Burials*, and *Christnings*, as well within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, as in the Nine out-Parishes adjoyning to the City, with the *Pest-house* belonging to the same: from *Thursday* the 18th of *December* 1623 to *Thursday* the 16th of *December* 1624. according to the Report made

to the King's most Excellent Majesty
by the Company of the Parish-Clerks
of London.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Buried this Year in the fourscore and seventeen Parishes of London within the Walls, | 3386. |
| Whereof, of the Plague, ————— | 1. |
| Buried this Year in the sixteen Parishes of London, and the Pest-house, being within the Liberties, and without the walls, ————— | 5914. |
| Whereof, of the Plague, ————— | 5. |
| The whole sum of all the Burials in London, and the Liberties thereof, is this Year, ————— | 9310. |
| Whereof, of the Plague, ————— | 6. |
| Buried of the Plague without the Liberties, in Middlesex, and Surrey this whole Year, ——— | 0. |
| Christened in London, and the Liberties thereof, this Year, ————— | 6368. |
| Buried this Year in the Nine out-Parishes, adjoyn- ing to London, and out of the Freedom, ——— | 2900. |
| Whereof, of the Plague ————— | 5. |
| The Total of all the Burials in the places aforesaid is — | 12210. |
| Whereof, of the Plague, ————— | 11. |
| Christened in all the aforesaid places this Year, ——— | 8299. |
| Parishes clear of the Plague, ————— | 116. |
| Parishes, that have been Infected this Year, ——— | 6. |

4. In the Year 1625 every Parish
was particularized, as in this follow-
ing Bill: where note, That this next
year of Plague caused the Augmenta-
tion, and Correction of the Bills; as
the

the former year of Plague did the very being of them.

1624.

1625.

A general, or great Bill for this Year, of the whole number of Burials, which have been buried of all Diseases, and also of the *Plague* in every Parish within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof; as also in the nine out-Parishes adjoyning to the said City; with the Pest-house belonging to the same: from *Thursday* the 16th. day of *December*, 1624. to *Thursday* the 15th. day of *December*, 1625. according to the Report made to the King's most Excellent Majesty by the Company of Parish-Clerks of *London*.

| L O N D O N. | | Bur. | Plag. |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Albanes in Woodstreet | ————— | 188 | 78 |
| Alhallows Barking | ————— | 397 | 263 |
| | | Alhallows | |

| LONDON, | | Bar. | Plag. |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Alhallows Breadstreet | 34 | 14 | |
| Alhallows the Great | 44 | 30 | 2 |
| Alhallows Hony-lane | 18 | 8 | |
| Alhallows the less | 259 | 205 | |
| Alhallows in Lombardstreet | 86 | 44 | |
| Alhallows Stainings | 183 | 138 | |
| Alhallows the Wall | 301 | 155 | |
| Alphage Cripple gate | 240 | 190 | |
| Andrew. Hubbard | 146 | 101 | |
| Andrews Undershaft | 219 | 149 | |
| Andrews by Wardrobe | 323 | 191 | |
| Anns at Aldersgate | 196 | 128 | |
| Anns Black-Friers | 336 | 215 | |
| Antholins Parish | 62 | 31 | |
| Austins Parish | 72 | 40 | |
| Bartholomew at the Exchange | 52 | 24 | |
| Bennets Fink | 108 | 57 | |
| Bennets Grace-Church | 48 | 14 | |
| Bennets at Pauls Wharf | 226 | 131 | |
| Bennets Shearhog | 24 | 8 | |
| Borolphis Billings-gate | 99 | 66 | |
| Christs-Church Parish | 611 | 371 | |
| Christophers Parish | 48 | 28 | |
| Clements by Eastcheap | 87 | 72 | |
| Dionys Back-Church | 99 | 59 | |
| Dunstons in the East | 335 | 225 | |
| Edmunds Lumbardstreet | 78 | 49 | |
| Ethelborow in Bishops-gate | 205 | 101 | |
| St. Fatihs | 89 | 45 | |
| St. Fosters in Foster-lane | 149 | 102 | |
| Gabriel Fen-Church | 71 | 54 | |
| Georges Borolphis lane | 30 | 19 | |
| Gregories by Pauls | 296 | 196 | |
| Hellens in Bishops-gate street | 136 | 71 | |
| James by Garlick-hith | 180 | 109 | |
| John Baptist | 122 | 79 | |
| John Evangelist | 7 | 0 | |
| John Zacharies | 143 | 97 | |
| James Dukes-place | 310 | 154 | |
| Katherine Colemanstreet | 26 | 175 | |

L O N D O N,

| | Bnr. | Plag. |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| Katherine Cree-Church | 886 | 373 |
| Lawrence in the Jewrie | 91 | 55 |
| Lawrence Pountney | 106 | 127 |
| Leonards Eastcheap | 55 | 26 |
| Leonards Fosterlane | 292 | 109 |
| Magnus Parish by the Bridge | 137 | 85 |
| Margarets Lothbury | 114 | 64 |
| Margarets Moses | 37 | 25 |
| Margarets new Fishstreet | 123 | 82 |
| Margarets Pattons | 77 | 50 |
| Mary Ab-Church | 98 | 58 |
| Mary Aldermanbury | 126 | 79 |
| Mary Aldermay | 92 | 54 |
| Mary le Bow | 35 | 19 |
| Mary Bothaw | 22 | 14 |
| Mary Coal-Church | 26 | 11 |
| Mary at the Hill | 152 | 84 |
| Mary Mounthaw | 76 | 58 |
| Mary Sommerfet | 270 | 192 |
| Mary Stainings | 70 | 44 |
| Mary Woolchurch | 58 | 35 |
| Mary Woolnoth | 82 | 50 |
| Martins Ironmonger-lane | 25 | 18 |
| Martins at Ludgate | 254 | 164 |
| Martins Orgars | 88 | 47 |
| Martins Outwich | 60 | 30 |
| Martins in the Vintry | 339 | 208 |
| Matthew Friday-street | 24 | 11 |
| Maudlins in Milk-street | 401 | 23 |
| Maudlins Old-fish-street | 225 | 142 |
| Michael Bassishaw | 199 | 139 |
| Michael Corn-Hill | 159 | 79 |
| Michael Crooked-lane | 144 | 91 |
| Michael Queen-hith | 215 | 157 |
| Michael in the Quern | 53 | 30 |
| Michael in the Royal | 111 | 61 |
| Michael in Wood-street | 189 | 68 |
| Mildreds Bred-street | 60 | 44 |
| Mildreds Poultreys | 94 | 45 |
| Nicholas Acons | 33 | 13 |

Nicholas

| L O N D O N, | | Bur. | Plag. |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Nicholas Coal-Abby | _____ | 87 | 67 |
| Nicholas Olaves | _____ | 70 | 43 |
| Olaves in Hart-street | _____ | 266 | 195 |
| Olaves in the Jewry | _____ | 43 | 25 |
| Olaves in Silver-street | _____ | 174 | 103 |
| Pancras by Soper-lane. | _____ | 17 | 8 |
| Peters in Cheap | _____ | 68 | 44 |
| Peters in Corn-hill | _____ | 318 | 78 |
| Peters at Pauls Wharf | _____ | 97 | 68 |
| Peters Poor in Broad street | _____ | 51 | 27 |
| Stevens in Coalman street | _____ | 506 | 350 |
| Stevens in Walbrook | _____ | 25 | 13 |
| Swithins at London-stone | _____ | 99 | 60 |
| Thomas Apostles | _____ | 141 | 107 |
| Trinity Parish | _____ | 148 | 87 |

Buried within the 97 Parishes within the Walls, of all Diseases, _____ **14340**

Whereof, of the Plague, _____ **9197**

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Andrews in Holborn | _____ | 2190 | 1636 |
| Bartholmew the Great | _____ | 516 | 360 |
| Bartholmew the Less | _____ | 111 | 65 |
| Brides Parish | _____ | 1481 | 1031 |
| Botolph Algate | _____ | 2573 | 1653 |
| Bridewel Precinct | _____ | 213 | 152 |
| Botolphs Bishops-gate | _____ | 2334 | 714 |
| Botolphs Alders-gate | _____ | 578 | 307 |
| Dunstanes the West | _____ | 860 | 642 |
| Georges Southwark | _____ | 1608 | 912 |
| Giles Cripplegate | _____ | 3988 | 2338 |
| Olaves in Southwark | _____ | 3689 | 2609 |
| Saviours in Southwark | _____ | 2746 | 1671 |
| Sepulchres Parish | _____ | 3425 | 2420 |
| Thomas in Southwark | _____ | 335 | 277 |
| Trinity in the Minories | _____ | 131 | 87 |
| At the Pest-house | _____ | 194 | 189 |

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, standing part within the Liberties. and part without. in Middlesex, and Surrey, and at the Pest-house. } **269712**

Whereof, of the Plague, _____ **17153**

Buried

Buried in the nine out-Parishes.

| | | |
|--|-------|------|
| Clements Temple-bar | 1284 | 755 |
| Giles in the Fields | 1333 | 947 |
| James at Clarken-well | 1191 | 903 |
| Katherins by the Tower | 998 | 744 |
| Leonards in Shoreditch | 1995 | 1407 |
| Martins in the Fields | 1470 | 973 |
| Mary White chapel | 3305 | 1272 |
| Magdalens Bermondsey | 1127 | 889 |
| Savoy Parish | 250 | 176 |
| Buried in the nine out Parishes, in Middlesex, and Surrey, | 12953 | |
| whereof, of the Plague, | 9067 | |

The Total of all the Burials of all Diseases, within the
Walls, without the Walls in the Liberties, in Mid-
dlesex, and Surrey: with the nine Out-Parishes, and
the Pest house. } 54265

Whereof, Buried of the Plague, this present year, is 35417

Christnings this present year, is 6983

Parishes clear this year, is 1

Parishes infected this year, is 121

5. In the Year 1626, the City of Westminster, in imitation of London, was inserted. The gross accompt of the Burials, and Christenings, with distinction of the Plague being onely taken notice of therein; the fifth, or last Canton, or Lined-space, of the said Bill, being varied into the form following, viz.

In

In Westminster this Year { Buried ---471
 { Plague-----13
 { Christnings 361

6. In the Year 1629, an accompt of the *Diseases*, and *Casualties*, whereof any dyed, together with the distinction of *Males* and *Females*, making the sixth Canton of the Bill, was added in manner following.

The Canton of Casualties, and of the Bill for the Year 1632, being of the same form with that of 1629.

The Diseases, and Casualties this Year being 1632.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| A Bortive, and Stillborn | 415 |
| Affrighted | 1 |
| Aged | 618 |
| Ague | 43 |
| Apoplex, and Meagrom | 17 |
| Bit with a mad dog | 1 |
| Bleeding | 3 |
| Bloody flux, scowring, and flux | 348 |
| Brused | |

| | |
|--|------|
| Brused, Issues, sores, and ulcers, ————— | 28 |
| Burnt, and Scalded ————— | 5 |
| Burst, and Rupture ————— | 9 |
| Cancer, and Wolf ————— | 10 |
| Canker ————— | 1 |
| Childbed ————— | 171 |
| Chrisomes, and Infants ————— | 2268 |
| Cold, and Cough ————— | 55 |
| Colick, Stone, and Strangury ————— | 56 |
| Consumption ————— | 1797 |
| Convulsion ————— | 241 |
| Cut of the Stone ————— | 5 |
| Dead in the street, and starved ————— | 6 |
| Dropsie, and Swelling ————— | 267 |
| Drowned ————— | 4 |
| Executed, and prest to death ————— | 38 |
| Falling Sicknefs ————— | 17 |
| Fever ————— | 1108 |
| Fistula ————— | 13 |
| Flocks, and small Pox ————— | 531 |
| French Pox ————— | 12 |
| Gangrene ————— | 5 |
| Gout ————— | 4 |
| Grief ————— | 11 |
| Jaundies ————— | 43 |
| Jaw-faln ————— | 78 |
| Impostume ————— | 44 |
| Kill'd by several accidents ————— | 6 |
| King's Evil ————— | 38 |
| Lethargie ————— | 2 |
| Livergrown ————— | 87 |
| Lunatique ————— | 5 |
| Made away themselves ————— | 15 |
| Measles ————— | 80 |
| Murthered ————— | 7 |
| Over-laid, and starved at nurse ————— | 7 |
| Pallie ————— | 25 |
| Piles ————— | 1 |
| Plague ————— | 8 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Planet | 13 |
| Pleurisie, and Spleen | 36 |
| Purples, and spotted Fever | 32 |
| Quinlie | 7 |
| Rising of the Lights | 98 |
| Sciatica | 1 |
| Scurvy, and Itch | 9 |
| Suddenly | 62 |
| Surfet | 86 |
| Swine-Pox | 6 |
| Teeth | 47d |
| Thrush, and Sore-mouth | 40 |
| Tympany | 13 |
| Tiflick | 34 |
| Vomiting | 1 |
| Worms | 27 |

Christened { Males---4994 } Buried { Males---4932 } Whereof,
 Females-4590 } Females 4603 } of the
 In all --9584 } In all--9535 } Plague 8

Increased in the Burials in the 122 Parishes, and at the Pest-house this year, 993

Decreased of the Plague in the 122 Parishes, and at the Pest-house this year, 662

7. In the year 1636, the Accompt of the *Burials*, and *Christnings*, in the Parishes of *Islington*, *Lambeth*, *Stepney*, *Newington*, *Hackney*, and *Redriff*, were added in the manner following, making a seventh Canton, viz.

(17)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| <i>In Margarets Westminster</i> | { Christned | 440 |
| | { Buried | 890 |
| | { Plague | 0 |
| <i>Islington</i> | { Christned | 36 |
| | { Buried | 113 |
| | { Plague | 0 |
| <i>Lambeth</i> | { Christned | 132 |
| | { Buried | 220 |
| | { Plague | 0 |
| <i>Stepney</i> | { Christned | 892 |
| | { Buried | 1486 |
| | { Plague | 0 |
| <i>Newington</i> | { Christned | 99 |
| | { Buried | 181 |
| | { Plague | 0 |
| <i>Hackney</i> | { Christned | 30 |
| | { Buried | 91 |
| | { Plague | 0 |
| <i>Redriff</i> | { Christned | 16 |
| | { Buried | 48 |
| | { Plague | 0 |

The total of all the Burials in the seven last Parishes this Tear -- 2958

Whereof of the Plague ----- 0

The total of all the Christnings--1645

8. *Covent-Garden* being made a Parish, the nine out-Parishes were called the ten out-Parishes, the which in former years were but eight.

9. In the year 1660. the last-mentioned ten Parishes, with *Westminster*, *Islington*, *Lambeth*, *Stepney*, *Newington*, *Hackney*, and *Redriff*, are entred under two Divisions, viz. the one containing the twelve Parishes lying in *Middlesex*, and *Surrey*, and the other the five Parishes within the City, and Liberties of *Westminster*, viz. *St. Clement-Dane's*, *St. Paul's-Covent-Garden*, *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *St. Mary-Savoy*, and *St. Margaret's-Westminster*.

10. We have hitherto described the several steps, whereby the *Bills of Mortality* are come up to their present state; we come next to shew how they
are

are made, and composed, which is in this manner, *viz.* When any one dies, then, either by tolling, or ringing of a Bell, or by bespeaking of a Grave of the *Sexton*, the same is known to the *Searchers*, corresponding with the said *Sexton*.

11. The *Searchers* hereupon (who are antient Matrons, sworn to their Office) repair to the place, where the dead Corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other enquiries, they examine by what *Disease* or *Casualty* the Corps died. Hereupon they make their Report to the *Parish-Clerk*, and he, every *Tuesday*-night, carries in an Accompt of all the *Burials*, & *Christnings*, happening that Week, to the *Clerk* of the *Hall*. On *Wednesday* the general Accompt is made up, and printed, and on *Thursday* published,

shed, & dispersed to the several Families, who will pay four Shillings *per Annum* for them.

12. *Memorandum*, That although the general yearly *Bills* have been set out in the several varieties afore-mentioned, yet the Original Entries in the *Hall-books* were as exact in the very first year as to all particulars, as now; and the specifying of *Casualties*, and *Diseases*, was probably more.

CHAP. II.

General Observations upon the Casualties.

IN my Discourses upon these *Bills* I shall first speak of the *Casualties*, then give my Observations with reference to the *Places* and *Parishes* comprehended

ded in the *Bills* ; and next of the *Years*, and *Seasons*.

1. There seems to be good reason, why the *Magistrate* should himself take notice of the numbers of *Burials*, and *Christnings*, viz. to see, whether the *City* encrease or decrease in people ; whether it increase proportionably with the rest of the *Nation* ; whether it be grown big enough, or too big, &c. But why the same should be made known to the people, otherwise then to please them as with a curiosity, I see not.

2. Nor could I ever yet learn (from the many I have asked, and those not of the least *Sagacity*) to what purpose the distinction between *Males* and *Females* is inserted, or at all taken notice of ? or why that of *Marriages* was not equally given in ? Nor is it obvious to

every body, why the Accompt of *Casualties* whereof we are now speaking) is made? The reason, which seems most obvious for this later, is, That the state of health in the City may at all times appear.

3. Now it may be Objected, That the same depends most upon the Accompts of *Epidemical Diseases*, and upon the chief of them all, the *Plague*; wherefore the mention of the rest seems only matter of curiosity.

4. But to this we answer, That the knowledg even of the numbers, which die of the *Plague*, is not sufficiently deduced from the meer Report of the *Searchers*, which only the Bills afford; but from other Ratiocinations, and comparings of the *Plague* with some other *Casualties*.

5. For

5. For we shall make it probable, that in the Years of *Plague* a quarter-part more dies of that *Disease* than are set down; the same we shall also prove by other *Casualties*. Wherefore, if it be necessary to impart to the world a good Accompt of some few *Casualties*, which since it cannot well be done without giving an Accompt of them all, then is our common practice of so doing very apt, and rational.

6. Now, to make these Corrections upon the perhaps ignorant, & careless *Searchers* Reports, I considered first of what Authority they were of themselves, that is, whether any credit at all were to be given to their Distinguishments: and finding that many of the *Casualties* were but matter of sense, as whether a Child were *Abortive* or *Still-born*,

born; whether men were *Aged*, that is to say, above sixty yeers old, or thereabouts, when they died, without any curious determination; whether such *Aged* persons died purely of *Age*, as for that the *Innate heat* was quite extinct, or the *Radical moisture* quite dried up (for I have heard some Candid *Physicians* complain of the darkness, which themselves were in hereupon) I say, that these Distinguishments being but matter of sense, I concluded the *Searchers* Report might be sufficient in the Case.

7. As for *Consumptions*, if the *Searchers* do but truly Report (as they may) whether the dead Corps were very lean, & worn away, it matters not to many of our purposes, whether the Disease were exactly the same, as *Physicians* define it in their Books. Moreover, In case a man
of

of seventy five years old died of a *Cough* (of which had he been free, he might have possibly lived to ninety) I esteem it little erreur (as to many of our purposes) if this Person be in the Table of *Casualties*, reckoned among the *Aged*, & not placed under the Title of *Coughs*.

8. In the matters of *Infants* I would desire but to know clearly, what the *Searchers* mean by *Infants*,, as whether Children that cannot speak, as the word *Infant* seems to signifie, or Children under two or three years old, although I should not be satisfied, whether the *Infant* died of *Wind*, or of *Teeth*, or of the *Convulsion*, &c. or were choaked with *Phlegm*, or else of *Teeth*, *Convulsion*, and *Scowring*, apart, or together, which, they say, do often cause one another ; for, I say, it is somewhat to know how many die

die usually before they can speak, or how many live past any assigned number of years.

9. I say, it is enough, if we know from the *Searchers* but the most predominant Symptoms; as that one died of the *Head-Ach*, who was sorely tormented with it, though the *Physicians* were of Opinion, that the Disease was in the *Stomach*. Again, if one died *suddenly*, the matter is not great, whether it be reported in the Bills, *Suddenly*, *Apoplexy*, or *Planet-strucken*, &c.

10. To conclude, In many of these Cases the *Searchers* are able to report the Opinion of the *Physician*, who was with the Patient, as they receive the same from the Friends of the Defunct: and in very many Cases, such as *Drowning*, *Scalding*, *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, *making-*

away themselves, *Lunatiques*, *Sores*, *Small-Pox*, &c. their own senses are sufficient; and the generality of the World are able pretty well to distinguish the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Dropsie*, *Falling-sickness*, *Palsie*, *Agues*, *Pleurisy*, *Rickets*, one from another.

11. But now as for those *Casualties*, which are aptest to be confounded, and mistaken, I shall in the ensuing Discourse presume to touch upon them so far, as the Learning of these Bills have enabled me.

12. Having premised these general Advertisements, our first Observation upon the *Casualties* shall be, That in twenty Years there dying of all Diseases and *Casualties*, 229250, that 71124 died of the *Thrush*, *Convulsion*, *Rickets*, *Teeth*, and *Worms*; and as *Abortives*, *Chrysoines*, *Infants*, *Liver-grown*, and *Over-laid*; that

that is to say, that about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole died of those Diseases, which we guess did all light upon Children under four or five Years old.

13. There died also of the *Small-Pox*, *Swine-Pox*, and *Measles*, and of *Worms* without *Convulsions*, 12210. of which number we suppose likewise, that about $\frac{1}{2}$ might be Children under six Years old. Now, if we consider that sixteen of the said 229250 died of that extraordinary and grand *Casualty*, the *Plague*, we shall find that about thirty six *per Centum* of all quick conceptions died before six Years old.

14. The second Observation is, That of the said 229250 dying of all Diseases, there died of *acute Diseases* (the *Plague* excepted) but about 50000, or $\frac{2}{3}$ parts. The which proportion doth
give

give a measure of the State, and Disposition of this *Climate*, & *Air*, as to health; these *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases happening suddenly, and vehemently, upon the like corruptions, and alterations in the *Air*.

15. The third Observation is, That of the said 229250 about seventy died of *Chronical* Diseases, which shews (as I conceive) the State and Disposition of the Country (including as well its *Food* as *Air*) in reference to health, or rather to *longævity*: for as the proportion of *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases shews the aptness of the *Air* to sudden and vehement Impressions; so the *Chronical* Diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place: so that upon the proportion of *Chronical* Diseases seem to hang the judgment of the fitness of the Country for

for *long life*. For, I conceive, that in Countries subject to great *Epidemical* sweeps men may live very long, but, where the proportion of the *Chronical* distempers is great, it is not likely to be so; because men being long sick, and alwaies sickly; cannot live to any great age, as we see in several sorts of *Metal-men*, who, although they are less subject to *acute* Diseases than others, yet seldom live to be old, that is, not to reach unto those years, which *David* saies is the age of Man.

16. The fourth Observation is, That of the said 229250 not 4000 died of outward Grievs, as of *Cancers, Fistulas, Sores, Ulcers, broken and bruised Limbs; Impostumes, Itch, Kings-evil, Leprosie, Scald-head, Swine-pox, Wens, &c. viz.* not one in 60.

17. In the next place, whereas many
per-

persons live in great fear, & apprehension of some of the more formidable & notorious Diseases following ; I shall only set down how many died of each : that the respective numbers, being compared with the Total 229250 , those persons may the better understand the hazzard they are in.

Table of notorious Diseases.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Apoplex ————— | 1206 | Leprosie ————— | 0006 |
| Cut of the Stone ——— | 0028 | Lunatique ————— | 0158 |
| Falling-Sickness ——— | 0074 | Overlaid, and Starved — | 0529 |
| Dead in the Streets — | 0143 | Palsy ————— | 0423 |
| Gout ————— | 0134 | Rupture ————— | 0201 |
| Head ach ————— | 0051 | Stone and Strangury — | 0863 |
| Faundice ————— | 0998 | Sciatica ————— | 0005 |
| Lethargy ————— | 0067 | Sodainly ————— | 0454 |

Table of Casualties.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------------|------|
| Bleeding ————— | 069 | Kil'd by several accidents | 1011 |
| Burnt, and Scalded ——— | 125 | Murdered ————— | 0086 |
| Drowned ————— | 829 | Poysoned ————— | 014 |
| Excessive drinking ——— | 002 | Smothered ————— | 026 |
| Frighted ————— | 012 | Shot ————— | 007 |
| Grief ————— | 279 | Starved ————— | 051 |
| Hanged themselves ——— | 222 | Vomiting ————— | 136 |

18. In the foregoing Observations we ventured to make a Standard of the health.

healthfulness of the *Air* from the proportion of *Acute* and *Epidemical* diseases, and of the wholsomness of the Food from that of the *Chronical*. Yet, for as much as neither of them alone do shew the *longævity* of the Inhabitants, we shall in the next place come to the more absolute Standard, & Correction of both, which is the proportion of the Aged, viz. 15757 to the Total 229250. That is, of about 1 to 15, or 7 *per Cent*. Only the question is, what number of years the *Searchers* call *Aged*, which I conceive must be the same that *David* calls so, viz. 70. For no man can be said to die properly of *Age*, who is much less. It follows from hence, That if in any other Country more than seven of the 100 live beyond 70, such Country is to be esteemed more healthful than this of our City.

19. Before we speak of particular *Casualties*, we shall observe, that among the several *Casualties* some bear a constant proportion unto the whole number of *Burials*; such are *Chronical Diseases*, and the Diseases whereunto the City is most subject; as for Example, *Consumptions, Dropsies, Jaundice, Gout, Stone, Palsie, Scurvy, rising of the Lights, or Mother, Rickets, Aged, Agues, Fevers, Bloody-Flux, and Scowring*: nay, some Accidents, as *Grief, Drowning, Men's making away themselves*, and being *Kill'd* by several Accidents, &c. do the like; whereas *Epidemical*, and *Malignant* diseases, as the *Plague, Purples, Spotted-Fever, Small-Pox, and Measles*, do not keep that equality: so as in some Years, or Moneths, there died ten times as many as in others.

CHAP. III.

Of Particular Casualties.

1. **M**Y first Observation is, That few are *starved*. This appears, for that of the 229250, which have died, we find not above fifty one to have been *starved*, excepting helpless *Infants* at Nurse, which being caused rather by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the Milch-women, is not properly an effect, or sign of want of food in the Countrey, or of means to get it.

2. The Observation which I shall add hereunto, is, That the vast number of *Beggars*, swarming up and down this City, do all live, and seem to be most of them healthy, and strong; where-
upon

upon I make this question, Whether, since they do all live by begging, that is, without any kind of labour; it were not better for the State to keep them, even although they earned nothing; that so they might live regularly, and not in that Debauchery, as many Beggars do; and that they might be cured of their bodily Impotencies, or taught to work, &c, each according to his condition, and capacity; or by being employed in some work (not better undone) might be accustomed, and fitted for labour?

3. To this some may Object, That *Beggars* are now maintained by voluntary Contributions, whereas in the other way the same must be done by general Tax; and consequently, the Objects of Charity would be removed, and taken away.

4. To which we Answer , That in *Holland*, although nō where fewer Beggars appear to charm up commiseration in the credulous, yet no where is there greater, or more frequent Charity: only indeed the Magistrate is both the *Beggar*, and the *disposer* of what is got by *begging* ; so as all Givers have a Moral certainty , that their Charity shall be well applied.

5. Moreover, I question, Whether what we give to a Wretch , that shews us lamentable sores, and mutilations, be alwaies out of the purest Charity ? that is, purely for God's sake ; for as much as when we see such Objects, we then feel in our selves a kind of pain, and passion by consent ; of which we ease our selves, when we think we ease them, with whom we sympathized ; or
else

else we bespeak aforehand the like commiseration in others towards ourselves, when we shall (as we fear we may) fall into the like distrefs.

6. We have said, *'Twere better the Publick should keep the Beggars, though they earned nothing, &c.* But most men will laugh to hear us suppose, That any able to work (as indeed most *Beggars* are, in one kind of measure or another) should be kept without earning any thing. But we Answer, That if there be but a certain proportion of work to be done; and that the same be already done by the *non-Beggars*; then to imploy the *Beggars* about it, will but transfer the want from one hand to another; nor can a Learner work so cheap as a skilful practised Artist can. As for example, a practised *Spinner* shall spin a

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pound,

pound of Wool worth two shillings for six pence ; but a learner, undertaking it for three pence, shall make the Wool indeed into Yarn, but not worth twelve pence.

7. This little hint is the model of the greatest work in the World, which is the making of *England* as considerable for Trade as *Holland* ; for there is but a certain proportion of Trade in the world, and *Holland* is prepossessed of the greatest part of it, and is thought to have more skill, and experience to manage it ; wherefore, to bring *England* into *Holland's* condition, as to this particular, is the same, as to send all the Beggars about *London* into the *West-Country* to Spin, where they shall only spoil the Clothiers Wool, and beggar the present Spinners

at best ; but , at worst, put the whole Trade of the Countrey to a stand, untill the *Hollander* , being more ready for it, have snapt that with the rest.

8. My next Observation is, That but few are *Murthered*, viz. not above 86. of the 229250, which have died of other Diseases, and Casualties ; whereas in *Paris* few nights scape without their *Tragedy*.

9. The Reasons of this we conceive to be *Two* : One is the *Government*, and *Guard* of the City by *Citizens* themselves, and that alternately. No man settling into a Trade for that employment. And the other is, The natural and customary abhorrence of that inhumane *Crime*, and all *Bloodshed*, by most *Englishmen* : for of all that are *Executed*, few are for *Murther*. Besides

the great and frequent Revolutions and Changes in Government since the year 1650, have been with little *bloodshed*; the *Usurpers* themselves having *Executed* few in comparison, upon the Account of disturbing their Innovations.

10. In brief, when any dead Body is found in *England*, no *Algebraist*, or *Uncipherer* of Letters, can use more subtile suppositions, and variety of conjectures to find out the Demonstration, or *Cipher*; than every common unconcerned person doth to find out the Murderers, and that for ever, until it be done.

11. The *Lunaticks* are also but few, viz. 158 in 229250. though I fear many more than are set down in our *Bills*, few being entred for such, but those who die at *Bedlam*; and there all seem

to die of their *Lunacy*, who died *Lunaticks*; for there is much difference in computing the number of *Lunaticks*, that die (though of *Fevers* and all other Diseases, unto which *Lunacy* is no *Supersedeas*) and those that die by reason of their *Madness*.

12. So that, this *Casualty* being so uncertain, I shall not force my self to make any inference from the numbers, and proportions we find in our Bills concerning it: only I dare ensure any man at this present, well in his Wits, for one in the thousand, that he shall not die a *Lunatick* in *Bedlam*, within these seven years, because I find not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so.

13. The like use may be made of the *Accompts* of men, that made away them-

themselves, who are another sort of Mad-men, that think to ease themselves of pain by leaping into *Hell*; or else are yet more Mad, so as to think there is no such place; or that men may go to rest by death, though they die in *self-murder*, the greatest Sin.

14. We shall say nothing of the numbers of those that have been *Drowned, Killed by falls from Scaffolds, or by Carts running over them, &c.* because the same depends upon the casual Trade and Employment of men, and upon matters which are but circumstantial to the Seasons and Regions we live in; and affords little of that Science and Certainty we aim at.

15. We find one *Casualty* in our Bills, of which, though there be daily talk,

talk, there is little effect; much like our abhorrence of *Toads* and *Snakes* as most poisonous Creatures; whereas few men dare say upon their own knowledg they ever found harm by either; and this *Casualty* is the *French-Pox*, gotten, for the most part, not so much by the intemperate use of *Venery* (which rather causeth the *Gout*) as of many common Women.

16. I say, the Bills of *Mortality* would take off these Bars, which keep some men within bounds, as to these extravagancies: for in the aforementioned 229250, we find not above 392 to have died of the *Pox*. Now, forasmuch as it is not good to let the World be lulled into a security and belief of Impunity by our Bills, which we intend shall not be only as *Death's-heads*

heads to put men in mind of their *Mortality*, but also as *Mercurial Statues* to point out the most dangerous ways that lead us into it and misery ; We shall therefore shew, that the *Pox* is not as the *Toads* and *Snakes* afore-mentioned, but of a quite contrary nature, together with the reason why it appears otherwise.

17. Forasmuch as by the ordinary discourse of the world it seems a great part of men have, at one time or other, had some *species* of this Disease, I wondering why so few died of it, especially because I could not take that to be so harmless, whereof so many complained very fiercely ; upon enquiry I found that those who died of it out of the Hospitals (especially that of *King's-Land*, and the *Lock* in
South-

Southwark) were returned of *Ulcers* and *Sores*. And in brief, I found, that all mentioned to die of the *French-Pox* were returned by the *Clerks* of *Saint Giles's* and *Saint Martin's in the Fields* only, in which place I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of uncleanness were: from whence I concluded, that only *bated* persons, and such, whose very *Noses* were eaten off, were reported by the *Searchers* to have died of this too frequent *Malady*.

18. In the next place, it shall be examined under what name, or *Casualty*, such as die of these Diseases are brought in: I say, under the *Consumption*; forasmuch as all dying thereof die so emaciated and lean (their *Ulcers* dis-appearing upon Death)
that

that the Old-women *Searchers*, after the mist of a Cup of *Ale*, and the bribe of a two-groat fee, in stead of one, given them, cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a *Phthisis*, or from an *Heëtick Fever*, *Atrophy*, &c. or from an Infection of the *Spermatick* parts, which in length of time, and in various disguises hath at last vitiated the habit of the Body, and by disabling the parts to digest their nourishment brought them to the condition of leanness above-mentioned.

19. My next Observation is, That of the *Rickets* we find no mention among the *Casualties*, until the year 1634, and then but of 14 for that whole year.

20. Now the Question is, Whether that Disease did first appear about

bout that time ; or whether a Disease, which had been long before, did then first receive its Name ?

21. To clear this Difficulty out of the Bills (for I dare venture on no deeper Arguments) I enquired what other Casualties before the year 1634, named in the Bills, was most like the *Rickets*; and found, not only by Pretenders to know it, but also from other Bills, that *Liver-grown* was the nearest. For in some years I find *Liver-grown*, *Spleen*, and *Rickets*, put all together, by reason (as I conceive) of their likeness to each other. Hereupon I added the *Liver-growns* of the year 1634, viz. 77, to the *Rickets* of the same year, viz. 14, making in all 91 : which Total, as also the Number 77 it self, I compared with the *Liver-grown* of the

the

the precedent year 1633, viz. 82 : All which shewed me, that the *Rickets* was a new Disease over and above.

22. Now, this being but a faint Argument, I looked both forwards and backwards, and found, that in the year 1629, when no *Rickets* appeared, there was but 94 *Liver-grown* ; and in the year 1636 there was 99 *Liver-grown*, although there were also 50 of the *Rickets* : only this is not to be denied, that when the *Rickets* grew very numerous (as in the year 1660, viz. 521) then there appeared not above 15 of *Liver-grown*.

23. In the year 1659 were 441 *Rickets*, and 8 *Liver-grown*. In the year 1658 were 476 *Rickets*, and 51 *Liver-grown*. Now, though it be granted that these Diseases were confounded
in

in the Judgment of the *Nurses*, yet it is most certain, that the *Liver-grown* did never but once, *viz.* Anno 1630, exceed 100 ; whereas Anno 1660, *Liver-grown* and *Rickets* were 536.

24. It is also to be observed, that the *Rickets* were never more numerous than now, and that they are still increasing ; for Anno 1649, there was but 190, next year 260, next after that 329, and so forwards, with some little starting backwards in some years, until the year 1660, which produced the greatest of all.

25. Now, such back-startings seem to be universal in all things ; for we do not only see in the progressive motion of the wheels of *Watches*, and in the rowing of *Boats*, that there is a little starting or-jerking backwards be-

tween every step forwards, but also (if I am not much deceived) there appeared the like in the motion of the *Moon*, which in the long *Telescopes* at *Gresham-College* one may sensibly discern.

26. There seems also to be another new Disease, called by our Bills *The stopping of the Stomach*, first mentioned in the year 1636, the which *Malady*, from that year to 1647, increased but from 6 to 29; *Anno* 1655 it came to 145. In 57, to 277. In 60 to 314. Now these proportions far exceeding the difference of proportion generally arising from the increase of Inhabitants, and from the resort of *Advenæ* to the City, shews there is some new Disease, which appeareth to the Vulgar, as *A stopping of the Stomach*.

27. Here-

27. Hereupon I apprehended that this *Stopping* might be the *Green-sickness*, forasmuch as I find few or none to have been returned upon that Account, although many be visibly stained with it. Now, whether the same be forborn out of shame, I know not : For since the World believes, that Marriage cures it, it may seem indeed a shame, that any Maid should die uncured, when there are more *Males* than *Females*, that is, an overplus of Husbands to all that can be Wives.

28. In the next place, I conjectured, that this *stopping of the Stomach* might be the *Mother*, forasmuch as I have heard of many troubled with *Mother-fits* (as they call them) although few returned to have died of them ; which conjecture, if it be true,

we may then safely say, That the *Mother-fits* have also increased.

29. But I was somewhat taken off from thinking this *stopping of the Stomach* to be the *Mother*, because I guessed rather the *Rising of the Lights* might be it. For I remembered that some Women, troubled with the *Mother-fits*, did complain of a *choking in their Throats*. Now, as I understand, it is more conceivable, that the *Lights* or *Lungs* (which I have heard called *The Bellows of the Body*) not blowing, that is, neither venting out, nor taking in breath, might rather cause such a *Choking*, than that the *Mother* should rise up thither, and do it. For me-thinks, when a Woman is with child, there is a greater rising, and yet no such Fits at all.

30. But

30. But what I have said of the *Rickets* and *stopping of the Stomach*, I do in some measure say of the *Rising of the Lights* also, viz. that these *Risings* (be they what they will) have increased much above the general proportion; for in 1629 there was but 44, and in 1660, 249, viz. almost six times as many.

31. Now forasmuch as *Rickets* appear much in the *Over-growing of Childrens Livers and Spleens* (as by the *Bills* may appear) which surely may cause *stopping of the Stomach* by squeezing and crouding upon that part. And forasmuch as these *Chokings* or *Risings of the Lights* may proceed from the same stuffings, as make the *Liver* and *Spleen* to over-grow their due proportion. And lastly, forasmuch

as the *Rickets*, *stopping of the Stomach*, and *rising of the Lights*, have all increased together, and in some kind of correspondent proportions; it seems to me, that they depend one upon another. And that what is the *Rickets* in Children, may be the other in more grown Bodies; for surely Children, which recover of the *Rickets*, may retain somewhat to cause what I have imagined; but of this let the learned *Physicians* consider, as I presume they have.

32. I had not medled thus far, but that I have heard, the first hints of the circulation of the Blood were taken from a common Person's wondering what became of all the blood which issued out of the heart, since the heart beats above three thousand times

times an hour, although but one drop should be pump'd out of it at every stroke.

33. The *Stone* seemed to decrease: for in 1632, 33, 34, 35, and 36, there died of the *Stone* and *Strangury* 254. And in the Years 1655, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 1660, but 250, which numbers, although indeed they be almost equal, yet considering the Burials of the first named five Years were but half those of the later, it seems to be decreased by about one half.

34. Now the *Stone* and *Strangury* are Diseases which most men know that feel them, unless it be in some few cases, where (as I have heard *Physicians* say) a *Stone* is held up by the *Films* of the *Bladder*, and so kept from grating or offending it.

35. The *Gout* stands much at a stay, that is, it answers the general proportion of Burials; there dies not above one of 1000 of the *Gout*, although I believe that more die *Gouty*. The reason is, because those that have the *Gout*, are said to be *Long-livers*; and therefore, when such die, they are returned as *Aged*.

36. The *Scurvy* hath likewise increased, and that gradually from 12, *Anno* 1629, to 95, *Anno* 1660.

37. The *Tyssick* seems to be quite worn away, but that it is probable the same is entred as *Cough* or *Consumption*.

38. *Agues* and *Fevers* are entred promiscuously, yet in the few Bills, wherein they have been distinguished, it appears, that not above one in 40 of the whole are *Agues*.

39. The

39. The *Abortives* and *Stil-Born* are about the twentieth part of those that are *Christened*; and the numbers seemed the same thirty Years ago as now, which shews there were more in proportion in those Years than now: or else that in these later Years due Accounts have not been kept of the *Abortives*, as having been Buried without notice, and perhaps not in *Church-Yards*.

40. For that there hath been a neglect in the Accounts of the *Christenings* is most certain, because until the Year 1642, we find the *Burials* but equal with the *Christenings*, or near thereabouts, but in 1648, when the differences in *Religion* had changed the Government, the *Christenings* were but two thirds of the *Burials*. And in
the

the year 1659, not half, viz. the *Burials* were 14720, (of the *Plague* but 36) and the *Christenings* were but 5670; which great disproportion could be from no other Cause than that above-mentioned; forasmuch as the same grew as the Confusions and Changes grew.

41. Moreover, although the Bills give us in *Anno* 1659 but 5670 *Christenings*, yet they give us 421 *Abortives*; and 226 dying in *Child-Bed*; whereas in the year 1631, when the *Abortives* were 410, that is, near the number of the year 1659, the *Christenings* were 8288. Wherefore by the proportion of *Abortives* *Anno* 1659, the *Christenings* should have been about 8500: but if we shall reckon by the Women dying in *Child-Bed*, of whom
a bet-

a better Account is kept than of *Still-Borns* and *Abortives*, we shall find *Anno* 1659, there were 226 *Child-Beds*; and *Anno* 1631, 112, viz. not $\frac{1}{2}$. Wherefore I conceive that the true number of the *Christenings* *Anno* 1659 is above double to the 5690 set down in our Bills; that is, about 11500, and then the *Christenings* will come near the same proportion to the *Burials*, as hath been observed in former times.

42. In regular Times, when Accounts were well kept, we find that not above three in 200 died in *Child-Bed*; and that the number of *Abortives* was about treble to that of the Women dying in *Child-Bed*: from whence we may probably collect, that not one Woman of an hundred (I might say of two hundred) dies in her Labour;

for-

forasmuch as there be other Causes of a Woman's dying within the Month, than the hardness of her Labour.

43. If this be true in these Countries, where Women hinder the facility of their *Child-bearing* by affected straitening of their Bodies; then certainly in *America*, where the same is not practised, Nature is little more to be taxed as to Women, than in *Brutes*, among whom not one in some thousands do die of their Deliveries: what I have heard of the *Irish-Women* confirms me herein.

44. Before we quite leave this matter, we shall insert the Causes, why the Account of *Christenings* hath been neglected more than that of *Burials*: one, and the chief whereof, was a Religious Opinion against *Baptizing of Infants*,
either

either as unlawful, or unnecessary. If this were the only reason, we might by our defects of this kind conclude the growth of this Opinion, and pronounce, that not half the People of *England*, between the years 1650 and 1660, were convinced of the need of *Baptizing*.

45. A second Reason was, The scruples which many publick *Ministers* would make of the worthiness of Parents to have their Children Baptized, which forced such questioned Parents, who did also not believe the necessity of having their Children Baptized by such Scruplers, to carry their Children unto such other *Ministers*, as having performed the thing, had not the Authority or Command of the *Register* to enter the names of the Baptized.

46. A third Reason was, That a little Fee was to be paid for the *Registry*.

47. Upon the whole matter it is most certain, that the number of *Heterodox* Believers was very great between the said year 1650 and 1660; and so peevish were they, as not to have the Births of their Children *Registered*, although thereby the time of their coming of Age might be known, in respect of such Inheritances as might belong unto them; and withal by such *Registering* it would have appeared unto what *Parish* each Child had belonged, in case any of them should happen to want its relief.

48. Of *Convulsions* there appeared very few, viz. but 52 in the year 1629, which in 1636 grew to 709,
keeping

keeping about that stay till 1659, though sometimes rising to about 1000.

49. It is to be noted, that from 1629 to 1636, when the *Convulsions* were but few, the number of *Chrysois* and *Infants* was greater: for in 1629, there was of *Chrysois* and *Infants* 2596, and of the *Convulsion* 52, viz. of both 2648. And in 1636 there was of *Infants* 1895, and of the *Convulsions* 709; in both 2604, by which it appears, that this difference is likely to be only a confusion in the Accounts.

50. Moreover, we find that for these later years, since 1636, the total of *Convulsions* and *Chrysois* added together are much less, viz. by about 400 or 500 *per Annum*, than the like Totals from 1629 to 36, which makes

me think, that *Teeth* also were thrust in under the Title of *Chryfoms* and *Infants*, in as much as in the said years, from 1629 to 1636, the number of *Worms* and *Teeth* wants by above 400 *per Annum* of what we find in following years.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Plague.

I. **B**Efore we leave to discourse of the *Casualties*, we shall add something concerning that greatest *Disease*, or *Casualty* of all, The *Plague*.

There have been in *London*, within this Age, four Times of great *Mortality*, that is to say, the years 1592 and 1593, 1603, 1625 and 1636.

There

There died *Anno* 1592, from *March*
to *December*, ————— 25886

Whereof of the *Plague* ---- 11503

Anno 1593 ————— 17844

Whereof of the *Plague* ---- 10662

Christened in the said year ---- 4021

Anno 1603, within the same space of
time, were Buried ---- 37294

Whereof of the *Plague* ---- 30561

An. 1625, within the same space - 51758

Whereof of the *Plague* ---- 35417

An. 1636, from *April* to *Decemb.* - 23359

Whereof of the *Plague* ---- 10400

2. Now it is manifest of it self, in
which of these years most died ; but
in which of them was the greatest *Mor-*
tality of all Diseases in general, or of
the *Plague* in particular, we discover
thus. In the year 1592, and 1636, we
find the proportion of those dying of

the *Plague* in the whole to be near alike, that is, about 10 to 23, or 11 to 25, or as about two to five.

3. In the year 1625, we find the *Plague* to bear unto the whole in proportion as 35 to 51, or 7 to 10; that is almost the triplicate of the former proportion; for the *Cube* of 7 being 343, and the *Cube* of 10 being 1000, the said 343 is not $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1000.

4. In *Anno* 1603, the proportion of the *Plague* to the whole was as 30 to 37, viz. as 4 to 5, which is yet greater than the last of 7 to 20. For if the Year 1625 had been as great a *Plague*-year as 1603, there must have died not only 7 to 10, but 8 to 10, which in those great numbers makes a vast difference.

5. We must therefore conclude the
Year

Year 1603. to have been the greatest
Plague-year of this Age.

6. Now to know in which of these
 four was the greatest Mortality at
 large, we reason thus:

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------|---|-------|---|----|---|---|
| Anno | { | Buried | — | 26490 | } | or | { | 6 |
| 1592 | { | Christned | — | 4277 | } | as | { | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------|---|-------|---|----|---|---|
| Anno | { | There died in the whole | | | } | or | { | 8 |
| 1603 | { | Year of all | — | 38244 | } | as | { | 1 |
| | { | Christned | — | 4784 | } | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|---|-------------|-------|---|----|---|---|
| 1 to 8; or | { | Anno | { | Died in the | | } | or | { | 8 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10. | { | 1625 | { | whole Year | | } | as | { | 1 |
| | | | { | — | 54265 | } | | | |
| | | | { | Christned | 6983 | } | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------------|-------|------|----|----|---|---|
| Anno | { | There died, <i>ut supra</i> , | 23359 | } | or | { | 5 | |
| 1636 | { | Christned | — | 9522 | } | as | { | 2 |

7. From whence it appears, that
Anno 1636 the Christenings were a-
 bout $\frac{2}{5}$ parts of the Burials: *Anno* 1592
 but $\frac{1}{6}$; but in the Year 1603, and 1625,

not above an eighth: so that the said two years were the years of greatest *Mortality*. We said that the year 1603 was the greatest *Plague*-year. And now we say, that the same was not a greater year of *Mortality* than *Anno* 1625. Now to reconcile these two Positions, we must allege, that *Anno* 1625 there was error in the Accounts or Distinctions of the *Casualties*; that is, more died of the *Plague* than were accounted for under that name. Which Allegation we also prove thus, *viz.*

8. In the said year 1625 there are said to have died of the *Plague* 35417, and of all other Diseases 18848; whereas in the years, both before and after the same, the ordinary number of Burials was between 7 and 8000; so that

that if we add about 11000 (which is the difference between 7 and 18) to our 35, the whole will be 46000, which bears to the whole 54000, as about 4 to 5, thereby rendring the said year 1625 to be as great a *Plague*-year as that of 1603, and no greater ; which answers to what we proved before, *viz.* that the *Mortality* of the two years was equal.

9. From whence we may probably suspect, that about $\frac{1}{4}$ part more died of the *Plague* than are returned for such ; which we further prove by noting, that *Anno* 1636 there died 10400 of the *Plague*, the $\frac{1}{4}$ whereof is 2600. Now there are said to have died of all other Diseases that Year 12959, out of which number deducting 2600, there remains 10359, more

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than

than which there died not in several years next before and after the said Year 1636.

10. The next Observation we shall offer is, That the *Plague* of 1603 lasted eight Years. In some whereof there died above 4000, in others above 2000, and in but one less then 600 : whereas in the Year 1624 next preceding, and in the Year 1626 next following the said great *Plague*-year 1625, there died in the former but 11, and in the later but 134 of the *Plague*. Moreover, in the said Year 1625, the *Plague* decreased from its utmost number 4461 a week, to below 1000 within six weeks.

11. The *Plague* of 1636 lasted twelve Years, in eight whereof there died 2000 *per annum* one with another,
and

and never under 300. The which shews, that the Contagion of the *Plague* depends more upon the Disposition of the *Air*, than upon the *Effluvia* from the Bodies of men.

12. Which also we prove by the sudden jumps which the *Plague* hath made, leaping in one Week from 118 to 927; and back again from 993 to 258; and from thence again the very next Week to 852. The which Effects must surely be rather attributed to change of the *Air*, than of the Constitution of Mens Bodies, otherwise than as this depends upon that.

13. It may be also noted, That many times other *Pestilential* Diseases, as *Purple-Fevers*, *Small-Pox*, &c. do fore-run the *Plague* a Year, two or three; for in 1622 there died but

8000: in 1623, 11000: in 1624, about 12000: till in 1625 there died of all Diseases above 54000.

CHAP. V.

Other Observations upon the Plague, and Casualties.

I. **T**HE Decrease and Increase of People is to be reckoned chiefly by *Christenings*, because few bear Children in *London* but *Inhabitants*, though others die there. The Accounts of *Christenings* were well kept until differences in *Religion* occasioned some neglect therein, although even these neglects we must confess to have been regular and proportionable.

2. By

2, By the numbers and proportions of *Christenings* therefore we observe as followeth, viz.

First, That (when from *December* 1602, to *March* following, there was little or no *Plague*) then the *Christenings* at a *Medium* were between 110 and 130 *per Week*, few *Weeks* being above the one, or below the other; but when from thence to *July* the *Plague* increased, that then the *Christenings* decreased to under 90.

Secondly, The Question is, Whether *Teeming-Women* died, or fled, or miscarried? The latter at this time seems most probable, because even in the said space, between *March* and *July*, there died not above 20 *per Week* of the *Plague*; which small number could neither cause the death or flight of

of so many Women, as to alter the proportion $\frac{1}{4}$ part lower.

3. Moreover, We observe from the 21 of *July* to the 12 of *October* the *Plague* increasing reduced the *Christenings* to 70 at a *Medium*; diminishing the above proportion down to $\frac{2}{5}$. Now the cause of this must be flying, and death, as well as Miscarriages and Abortions; for there died within that time about 25000, whereof many were certainly *Women-with-child*: besides, the fright of so many dying within so small a time, might drive away so many others, as to cause this Effect.

4. From *December* 1624, to the middle of *April* 1625, there died not above five a Week of the *Plague*, one with another. In this time, the *Christenings* were one with another 180.

The

The which decreased gradually by the 22 of *September* to 75, or from the proportion of 12 to 5, which evidently squares with our former Observation.

15. The next Observation we shall offer is, The time, wherein the City hath been *Re-peopled* after a great *Plague*; which we affirm to be by the second year. For in 1627 the *Christenings* (which are our Standard in this Case) were 8408, which in 1624, next preceding the *Plague*-year 1625 (that had swept away above 54000) were but 8299; and the *Christenings* of 1626 (which were but 6701) mounted in one year to the said 8408.

6. Now the Cause hereof, forasmuch as it cannot be a supply by Procreations; *Ergo*, it must be by new *Affluxes* to *London* out of the Country.

7. We

7. We might fortifie this Affertion by shewing, that before the *Plague*-year 1603, the *Christenings* were about 6000, which were in that very year reduced to 4789, but crept up the next year 1604 to 5458, recovering their former ordinary proportion in 1605 of 6504, about which proportion it stood till the year 1610.

8. I say, it followeth, that, let the *Mortality* be what it will, the City repairs its loss of Inhabitants within two years; which Observation lessens the Objection made against the value of Houses in *London*, as if they were liable to great prejudice through the loss of Inhabitants by the *Plague*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Sicklineß, Healthfulneß, and Fruitfulneß of Seasons.

I. **H**AVING spoken of *Casualties*, we come next to compare the Sicklineß, Healthfulneß, and Fruitfulneß of the several Years and Seasons one with another. And first, having in the Chapters afore-going mentioned the several years of *Plague*, we shall next present the several other sickly years ; we meaning by a *sickly Year* such wherein the *Burials* exceed those, both of the precedent and subsequent years, and not above two hundred dying of the *Plague*, for such we call *Plague-Years*; and this we do, that the World may see, by
what

what spaces and intervals we may hereafter expect such times again. Now, we may not call that a more sickly year, wherein more die, because such excess of *Burials* may proceed from increase and access of People to the City only.

2. Such sickly years were 1618, 20, 23, 24, 1632, 33, 34, 1649, 52, 54, 56, 58, 61, as may be seen by the Tables.

3. In reference to this Observation we shall present another, namely, That the more sickly the years are, the less fecund or fruitful of Children also they be. Which will appear, if the number of Children born in the said sickly years be less than that of the years both next preceding and next following: all which, upon view of the Tables,

Tables, will be found true, except in a very few Cases; where sometimes the precedent, and sometimes the subsequent years vary a little, but never both together. Moreover, for the confirmation of this Truth, we present you the year 1660, where the *Burials* were fewer than in either of the two next precedent years by 2000, and fewer than in the subsequent by above 4000. And withal, the number of *Christenings* in the said year 1660 was far greater than in any of the three years next afore-going.

4. As to this year 1660, although we would not be thought *Superstitious*, yet it is not to be neglected, that in the said year was the *King's Restauration* to His Empire over these three Nations, as if God Almighty had caused the

health-

healthfulness and fruitfulness thereof to repair the *Bloodshed* and *Calamities* suffered in His absence. I say, this conceit doth abundantly counterpoise the Opinion of those who think great *Plagues* come in with *King's* Reigns, because it hapned so twice, *viz.* *Anno* 1603, and 1625; whereas as well the year 1648, wherein the present *King* commenced His Right to reign, as also the year 1660, wherein He commenced the exercise of the same, were both eminently healthful: which clears both *Monarchy*, and our present *King's* *Family*, from what seditious men have surmised against them.

15. The Diseases, which beside the *Plague* make years unhealthful in this City, are *Spotted-Fevers*, *Small-Pox*, *Dysentery*, called by some *The Plague* in

*in the Guts, and the unhealthful Season
is the Autumn.*

CHAP. VII.

*Of the difference between Burials and
Christenings.*

1. **T**He next Observation is, That
in the said Bills there are
far more *Burials* then *Christenings*.
This is plain, depending only upon
Arithmetical computation; for, in 40
years, from the year 1603, to the
year 1644, *exclusive* of both years,
there have been set down (as hapning
within the same ground, space, or Pa-
rishes) although differently numbred
and divided, 363935 *Burials*, and but
330747 *Christenings* within the 97, 16,
G and

and 10 Out-Parishes; those of *Westminster, Lambeth, Newington, Redriff, Stepney, Hackney, and Islington*, not being included.

2. From this single Observation it will follow, That *London* should have decreased in its People; the contrary whereof we see by its daily increase of Buildings upon new Foundations, and by the turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements. It is therefore certain, that *London* is supplied with People from out of the Country, whereby not only to supply the overplus differences of *Burials* above-mentioned, but likewise to increase its *Inhabitants* according to the said increase of housing.

3. This supplying of *London* seems to be the reason, why *Winchester, Lincoln,*

coln, and several other Cities have decreased in their Buildings, and consequently in their *Inhabitants*. The same may be suspected of many Towns in *Cornwal*, and other places, which probably, when they were first allowed to send *Burgesses* to the *Parliament*, were more populous than now, and bore another proportion to *London* than now; for several of those *Boroughs* send two *Burgesses*, whereas *London* it self sends but four, although it bears the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole Nation in all *Publick* Taxes and Levies.

4. But, if we consider what I have upon exact inquiry found true; *viz.* That in the Country; within ninety years, there have been 6339 *Christenings*, and but 5280 *Burials*, the in-

crease of *London* will be salved without inferring the decrease of the People in the Country ; and withal, in case all *England* have but fourteen times more People than *London*, it will appear, how the said increase of the Country may increase the People, both of *London* and it self ; for if there be in the 97, 16, 10, and 7 Parishes, usually comprehended within our Bills, but 460000 Souls ; as hereafter we shall shew, then there are in all *England* and *Wales* 6440000 Persons, out of which substract 460000, for those in and about *London*, there remains 5980000 in the Country, the which increasing about $\frac{1}{4}$ part in 40 years, as we shall hereafter prove doth happen in the Country, the whole increase of the Country will be about 854000 in the

the said time ; out of which number, if but about 250000 be sent up to *London* in the said 40 years, *viz.* about 6000 *per Annum*, the said *Missions* will make good the alterations, which we find to have been in and about *London*, between the years 1603 and 1644 above-mentioned : But that 250000 will do the same, I prove thus ; *viz.* in the 8. years, from 1603 to 1612, the *Burials* in all the *Parishes*, and of all *Diseases*, the *Plague* included, were at a *Medium* 9750 *per Annum*. And between 1635 and 1644 were 18000, the difference whereof is 8250, which is the Total of the increase of the *Burials* in 40 years, that is, about 206 *per Annum*. Now, to make the *Burials* increase 206 *per Annum*, there must be added to the City 30 times as many (ac-

cording to the proportion of 3 dying out of 11 Families) viz. 6180 *Advenæ*, the which number multiplied again by the 40 years, makes the Product 247200, which is less than the 250000 above-propounded; so as there remains above 600000 of increase in the Country within the said 40 years, either to render it more populous, or send forth into other Colonies, or Wars. But that *England* hath fourteen times more People, is not improbable, for the Reasons following.

1. *London* is observed to bear about the fifteenth proportion of the whole Tax.

2. There is in *England* and *Wales* about 39000 square Miles of Land, and we have computed, that in one of the greatest Parishes in *Hants*hire, being

ing also a Market-Town, and containing twelve square Miles, there are 220 Souls in every square Mile, out of which I abate $\frac{1}{4}$ for the over-plus of People more in that Parish than in other wild Counties. So as the $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of the said 220, multiplied by the Total of square Miles, produces 6400000 Souls in all *London* included.

3. There are about 10000 Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, the which; although they should not contain the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the Land, nor the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the People of that Country-Parish, which we have examined, yet may be supposed to contain about 600 People, one with another: according to which Account there will be six Millions of People in the Nation. I might add,

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that

that there are in *England* and *Wales* about five and twenty Millions of Acres at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot to the Perch ; and if there be six Millions of People, then there is about four Acres for every head, which how well it agrees to the Rules of Plantation, I leave unto others, not only as a means to examine my Assertion, but as an hint to their inquiry concerning the fundamental Trade, which is Husbandry, and Plantation.

4. Upon the whole matter we may therefore conclude, That the People of the whole Nation do increase, and consequently the decrease of *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and other like places, must be attributed to other Reasons, than that of re-furnishing *London* only.

5. We

5. We come to shew, why although in the Country the *Christenings* exceed the *Burials*, yet in *London* they do not. The general Reason of this must be, that in *London* the proportion of those subject to die, unto those capable of breeding, is greater than in the Country ; That is, let there be an hundred Persons in *London*, and as many in the Country ; we say, that, if there be sixty of them Breeders in *London*, there are more then **sixty** in the Country, or else we must say, that *London* is more unhealthful, or that it inclines Men and Women more to Barrenness, than the Country : which by comparing the Burials and Christenings of *Hackney*, *Newington*, and the other Country-Parishes, with the most *Smokie* and *Stinking* parts

parts of the City, is scarce discernable in any considerable degree.

6. Now that the Breeders in *London* are proportionably fewer than those in the Country, arises from these Reasons, *viz.*

1. All, that have business to the Court of the King, or to the Courts of Justice, and all Country-men coming up to bring Provisions to the City, or to buy Foreign Commodities, Manufactures, and Rarities, do for the most part leave their Wives in the Country.

2. Persons coming to live in *London* out of curiosity and pleasure, as also such as would retire and live privately, do the same, if they have any.

3. Such as come up to be cured of Diseases do scarce use their Wives *pro tempore*.

4. That

4. That many Apprentices of *London*, who are bound seven or nine years from Marriage, do often stay longer voluntarily.

5. That many Sea-men of *London* leave their Wives behind them, who are more subject to die in the absence of their Husbands, than to breed either without men, or with the use of many promiscuously.

6. As for unhealthiness, it may well be supposed, that although seasoned Bodies may, and do live near as long in *London*, as elsewhere, yet newcomers and Children do not : for the *Smoaks*, *Stinks*, and close *Air*, are less healthful than that of the Country ; otherwise why do sickly Persons remove into the Country *Air* ? And why are there more old men in Countries than in

in *London*, *per-rata*? And although the difference in *Hackney* and *Newington*, above-mentioned, be not very notorious, yet the reason may be their vicinity to *London*, and that the Inhabitants are most such, whose Bodies have first been impaired with the *London-Air*, before they withdraw thither.

7. As to the causes of Barrenness in *London*, I say, that although there should be none extraordinary in the Native *Air* of the place; yet the intemperance in feeding, and especially the Adulteries and Fornications, supposed more frequent in *London* than elsewhere, do certainly hinder Breeding. For a Woman, admitting ten Men, is so far from having ten times as many Children, that she hath none at all.

8. Add to this, that the minds of men in *London* are more thoughtful, & full of business, than in the Country, where their work is *corporal* Labour and Exercises. All which promote Breeding, whereas *Anxieties* of the mind hinder it.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.

THe next Observation is, That there be more *Males* than *Females*.

1. There have been Buried from the year 1628, to the year 1662, exclusive, 209436 *Males*, and but 190474 *Females*: but it will be objected, That in *London* it may be indeed so, though

though otherwise elsewhere ; because *London* is the great Stage and Shop of business, wherein the *Masculine Sex* bears the greatest part. But we Answer, That there hath been also *Christened* within the same time 139782 *Males*, and but 130866 *Females*, and that the Country-Accounts are consonant enough to those of *London* upon this matter.

2. What the Causes hereof are, we shall not trouble our selves to conjecture, as in other Cases: only we shall desire, that Travellers would inquire, whether it be the same in other Countries.

3. We should have given an Account, how in every Age these proportions change here, but that we have Bills of distinction but for 32 years,
so

so that we shall pass from hence to some Inferences from this Conclusion; as first;

I. That *Christian Religion*, prohibiting *Polygamy*, is more agreeable to the *Law of Nature*, that is, the *Law of God*, than *Mahometism*, and others, that allow it: for one Man his having many Women, or Wives, by Law, signifies nothing, unless there were many Women to one Man in Nature also.

II. The obvious Objection hereunto is, That one *Horse*, *Bull*, or *Ram*, having each of them many *Females*, do promote increase. To which I Answer, That although perhaps there be naturally, even of these species, more *Males* than *Females*, yet *artificially*, that is, by making *Geldings*, *Oxen*, and *Weathers*, there are fewer. From whence

whence it will follow, That when by experience it is found how many *Ems* (suppose twenty) one *Ram* will serve, we may know what proportion of *male-Lambs* to castrate or geld, viz. nineteen, or thereabouts: for if you emasculate fewer, viz. but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation of each of those ten with two *Females*, hinder the increase, so far as the admittance of two *Males* will do it: but, if you castrate none at all, it is highly probable, that, every of the twenty *Males* copulating with every of the twenty *Females*, there will be little or no conception in any of them all.

III. And this I take to be the truest Reason, why *Foxes*, *Wolves*, and other *Vermin Animals*, that are not geld, increase not faster than *Sheep*, when as
so

So many thousands of these are daily Butchered, and very few of the other die otherwise than of themselves.

4. We have hitherto said, There are more *Males* than *Females* ; we say next, That the one exceed the other by about a thirteenth part. So that although more Men die violent deaths than Women, that is, more are *slain* in *Wars*, *killed* by *Mischance*, *drowned* at *Sea*, and die by the *Hand* of *Justice* ; moreover, more Men go to *Colonies*, and travel into *Forein* parts, than Women ; and lastly, more remain unmarried than of Women, as *Fellows* of *Colleges*, and *Apprentices* above eighteen, &c. yet the said thirteenth part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every Woman may have an Husband, without the

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allow-

allowance of *Polygamy*.

5. Moreover, although a Man be *Prolifick* forty years, and a Woman but five and twenty; which makes the *Males* to be as 560 to 325 *Females*, yet the causes above-named, and the later marriage of the Men, reduce all to an equality.

6. It appearing, that there were fourteen Men to thirteen Women, and that they die in the same proportion also; yet I have heard *Physicians* say, that they have two Women Patients to one Man, which Assertion seems very likely; for that Women have either the *Green-sickness*, or other like Distempers, are sick of *Breedings*, *Abortions*, *Child-bearing*, *Sore-breasts*, *Whites*, *Obstructions*, *Fits of the Mother*, and the like.

7. Now,

117. Now, from this it should follow, that more Women should die than Men, if the number of *Burials* answered in proportion to that of *Sicknesses*: but this must be falsified, either by the alleging, that the *Physicians* cure those *Sicknesses*, so as few more die than if none were sick; or else that Men, being more intemperate than Women, die as much by reason of their Vices, as Women do by the Infirmary of their Sex; and consequently, more *Males* being born than *Females*, more also die.

118. In the year 1642 many *Males* went out of *London* into the Wars then beginning, insomuch as I expected in the succeeding year 1643 to have found the *Burials* of *Females* to have exceeded those of *Males*, but no altera-

tion appeared ; forasmuch, as I suppose, Trading continuing the same in *London*, all those, who lost their *Apprentices*, had others out of the Country ; and if any left their Trades and Shops , that others forthwith succeeded them : for, if employment for hands remain the same, no doubt but the number of them could not long continue in disproportion.

9. Another pregnant Argument to the same purpose (which hath already been touched on) is, That although in the very year of the *Plague* the *Christenings* decreased, by the dying and flying of *Teeming-Women*, yet the very next year after they increased somewhat, but the second after to as full a number as in the second year before the said *Plague*: for I say again, if there

there be encouragement for an hundred in *London*, that is, a Way how an hundred may live better than in the Country, and if there be void Housing there to receive them, the evacuating of a fourth or third part of that number must soon be supplied out of the Country ; so as the great *Plague* doth not lessen the Inhabitants of the City, but of the Country, who in a short time remove themselves from thence hither, so long, until the City, for want of receipt and encouragement, regurgitates and sends them back.

10. From the difference between *Males* and *Females*, we see the reason of making *Eunuchs* in those places where *Polygamy* is allowed, the later being useless as to multiplication,

cation, without the former, as was said before in case of *Sheep* and other *Animals* usually gelt in these Countries. and
 § 1. By consequence, this practice of *Castration* serves as well to promote increase, as to meliorate the *Flesh* of those *Beasts* that suffer it. For that Operation is equally practised upon *Horses*, which are not used for food, as upon those that are.

§ 2. In *Papish* Countries, where *Polygamy* is forbidden, if a greater number of *Males* oblige themselves to *Cælibate*, than the natural over-plus, or difference between them and *Females* amounts unto; then multiplication is hindered: for if there be eight Men to ten Women, all of which eight Men are married to eight of the ten Women, then the other two bear no Children,
 as

as either admitting no Man at all, or else admitting Men as Whores (that is, more than one;) which commonly procreates no more than if none at all had been used : or else such unlawful Copulations beget Conceptions, but to frustrate them by procured Abortions, or secret Murthers ; all which returns to the same reckoning. Now, if the same proportion of Women oblige themselves to a single life likewise, then such obligation makes no change in this matter of increase.

13. From what hath been said appears the reason, why the Law is and ought to be so strict against Fornications and Adulteries : for, if there were universal liberty, the Increase of Mankind would be but like that of *Foxes* at best.

14. Now forasmuch as Princes are not only Powerful, but Rich, according to the number of their People (Hands being the Father, as Lands are the Mother and Womb of Wealth) it is no wonder why States, by encouraging Marriage, and hindering Licentiousness, advance their own Interest, as well as preserve the Laws of God from contempt and violation.

15. It is a Blessing to Mankind, that by this over-plus of *Males* there is this natural Bar to *Polygamy* : for in such a state Women could not live in that parity and equality of expence with their Husbands, as now, and here they do.

16. The reason whereof is, not, that the Husband cannot maintain as splendid-

splendidly three, as one ; for he might, having three Wives, live himself upon a quarter of his Income, that is, in a parity with all three, as well as, having but one, live in the same parity at half with her alone : but rather, because that to keep them all quiet with each other, and himself, he must keep them all in greater awe, and less splendour ; which power he having, he will probably use it to keep them all as low as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure ; the poorest Subjects (such as this plurality of Wives must be) being most easily governed.

CHAP. IX.

Of the growth of the City.

1. **I**N the year 1593 there died in the ninety seven Parishes within the walls, and the sixteen without the walls (besides 421 of the *Plague*) 3508. And the next year 3478, besides 29 of the *Plague*: in both years 6986. Twenty years after there died in the same ninety seven, and sixteen Parishes, 12110, viz. Anno 1614, 5873; and Anno 1615, 6237: so as the said Parishes are increased, in the said time, from seven to twelve, or very near thereabouts.

2. Moreover, the *Burials* within the like space of the next twenty years, viz. Anno 1634 and 1635, were 15625,
viz.

viz. as about twenty four to thirty one: the which last of the three numbers, 15625, is much more than double to the first 6986; *viz.* the said Parishes have in forty years increased from twenty three to fifty two, to 3. Where is to be noted, That although we were necessitated to compound the said ninety seven with the sixteen Parishes, yet the sixteen Parishes have increased faster than the ninety seven. For, in the year 1620, there died within the walls 2726, and in 1660 there died but 3098 (both years being clear of the *Plague* :) so as in this forty years the said ninety seven Parishes have increased but from nine to ten, or thereabouts, because the Housing of the said ninety seven Parishes could be no otherwise increased,

increased, than by turning great Houses into Tenements, and building upon a few Gardens.

4. In the year 1604 there died in the ninety seven Parishes 1518, and of the *Plague* 280. And in the year 1660, 3098, and none of the *Plague*; so as in fifty six years the said Parishes have doubled. Where note, That forasmuch as in the said year 1604 was the very next year after the great *Plague* 1603 (when the City was not yet re-peopled) we shall rather make the comparison between 2014, which died *Anno* 1605, and 3431 *Anno* 1659; choosing rather from hence to assert, That the said ninety seven and sixteen Parishes increased from twenty to thirty four, or from ten to seventeen in fifty four years, than
from

from one to two in fifty six, as in the last aforegoing *Paragraph* is set down.

5. *Anno* 1605 there died in the sixteen Out-Parishes 2974, and *Anno* 1659, 6988: so as in the fifty four years the said Parishes have increased from three to seven.

6. *Anno* 1605 there died in the eight Out-Parishes 960, *Anno* 1659 there died in the same scope of Ground, although called now ten Parishes (the *Savoy* and *Covent-Garden* being added). 4301: so as the said Parishes have increased, within the said fifty four years, more than from one to four.

7. Moreover, there was Buried, in all, *Anno* 1605, 5948, and *Anno* 1659, 14720, viz. about two to five.

8. Having set down the proportions, wherein we find the said three great Divisions

Divisions of the whole Pyle, called *London*, to have increased; we come next to shew what particular Parishes have had the most remarkable share in these Augmentations. *Viz.* of the ninety seven Parishes within the Walls the increase is not discernable; but where great Houses, formerly belonging to Noblemen, before they built others near *White-hall*, have been turned into Tenements; upon which Account *Abballows* upon the Wall is increased by the conversion of the Marques of *Winchester's* House, lately the *Spanish* Embassadour's, into a new Street; the like of Alderman *Freeman's*, and *La Motte's* near the *Exchange*; the like of the Earl of *Arundel's* in *Loth-bury*; the like of the Bishop of *London's* Palace, the Dean of *Paul's*,

Paul's, and the *Lord River's House* now in hand; as also of the *Duke's-Place*, and others heretofore.

9. Of the sixteen Parishes, next without the Walls, *Saint Giles Cripple-gate* hath been most enlarged, next to that *Saint Olaves Southwark*; then *Saint Andrew's Holborn*, then *White-Chapel*, the difference in the rest not being considerable.

10. Of the Out-Parishes, now called ten, formerly nine; and before that eight; *Saint Giles's* and *Saint Martin's in the Fields* are most increased; notwithstanding *Saint Paul's Covent-Garden* was taken out of them both.

11. The general Observation, which arises from hence, is, That the City of *London* gradually removes *Westward*; and did not the *Royal Exchange* and
London-

London-Bridg stay the Trade, it would remove much faster: for *Leaden-Hal-street*, *Bishop's-Gate*, and part of *Fan-church-street*, have lost their Antient Trade; *Grace-Church-street* indeed keeping it self yet entire, by reason of its conjunction with, and relation to *London-Bridg*.

12. Again, *Canning-street* and *Watlin-street* have lost their Trade of *Wool-len-Drapery* to *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Lud-gate-hill*, and *Fleet-street*: the *Mercery* is gone from out of *Luinbard-street* and *Cheap-side* into *Paten-Noster-Row* and *Fleet-street*.

13. The reasons whereof are, That the King's Court (in old times frequently kept in the City) is now always at *Westminster*. Secondly, the use of Coaches, whereunto the narrow
Streets

Streets of the old City are unfit, hath caused the building of those broader Streets in *Covent-Garden*, &c.

14. Thirdly, where the *Consumption* of Commodity is, viz. among the Gentry, the Venders of the same must seat themselves.

15. Fourthly, the cramming up of the void spaces and Gardens within the Walls with Houses, to the prejudice of *Light* and *Air*, have made men build new ones, where they less fear those inconveniencies.

16. Conformity in Building to other civil Nations hath disposed us to let our old Wooden dark Houses fall to decay, and to build new ones, whereby to answer all the ends above-mentioned.

17. Where note, That when *Lind-gate*

was the only *Western* Gate of the City, little Building was *Westward* thereof: but, when *Holborn* began to increase, *New gate* was made. But now both these Gates are not sufficient for the Communication between the Walled City, and its enlarged *Western* Suburbs, as daily appears by the intolerable stops and embaresses of Coaches near both these Gates, especially *Lud-gate*.

CHAP. X.

Of the Inequality of Parishes.

I. **B**Efore we pass from hence, we shall offer to consideration the Inequality of Parishes in and about *London*, evident in the proportion

tion of their respective *Burials* ; for in the same year were Buried in *Cripple-gate-Parish* 1191, that but twelve died in *Trinity-Minories*, *Saint Saviour's Southwark*, and *Botolph's Bishop-gate*, being of the middle size, as burying five and 600 *per Annum*: so that *Cripple-gate* is an hundred times as big as the *Minories*, and 200 times as big as *Saint John the Evangelist's*, *Mary-Coal-Church*, *Bennet's-Grace-Church*, *Matthew-Friday-street*, and some others within the City.

2. Hence may arise this Question, Wherefore should this Inequality be continued? If it be Answered, Because that *Pastours* of all sorts, and sizes of Abilities, may have Benefices, each man according to his merit: we Answer, That a two hundredth part of
 I 2 the

the best *Parson's* learning is scarce enough for a *Sexton*. But besides, there seems no reason of any difference at all, it being as much Science to save one single Soul, as one thousand.

3. We incline therefore to think the *Parishes* should be equal, or near, because, in the *Reformed Religions*, the principal use of *Churches* is to Preach in : now the bigness of such a *Church* ought to be no greater, than that unto which the voice of a *Preacher* of middling Lungs will easily extend ; I say easily, because they speak an hour or more together.

4. The use of such large *Churches*, as *Paul's*, is now wholly lost, we having no need of saying perhaps fifty *Masses* all at one time ; nor of making those grand *Processions* frequent in the
Romish

Romish Church; nor is the shape of our *Cathedral* proper at all for our *Preaching Auditories*, but rather the Figure of an *Amphi-Theater* with Galleries, gradually over-looking each other: for unto this Condition the *Parish-Churches of London* are driving apace, as appears by the many Galleries every day built in them.

5. Moreover, if *Parishes* were brought to the size of *Coalman-street, Alballows-Barking, Christ-Church, Black-Friers, &c.* in each whereof die between 100 and 150 *per Annum*, then an hundred *Parishes* would be a fit and equal Division of this great charge, and all the *Ministers* (some whereof have now scarce forty pounds *per Annum*) might obtain a subsistence.

6. And lastly, The *Church-Wardens* and *Over-seers* of the *Poor* might find it possible to discharge their *Duties*, whereas now in the greater Out-Parishes many of the poorer Parishioners through neglect do perish, and many vicious persons get liberty to live as they please, for want of some heedful Eye to overlook them.

CHAP. XI.

Of the number of Inhabitants.

I Have been several times in company with men of great experience in this City, and have heard them talk seldom under Millions of *People* to be in *London*; all which I was apt enough to believe, until, on a certain day,

day, one of eminent Reputation was upon occasion asserting, That there was in the year 1661 two Millions of People more than *Anno* 1625 before the great *Plague*. I must confess, that, until this provocation, I had been frightened, with that mis-understood Example of *David*, from attempting any computation of the People of this populous place; but hereupon I both examined the lawfulness of making such Inquiries, and, being satisfied thereof, went about the work it self in this manner: *viz.*

2. First, I imagined, That, if the Conjecture of the worthy Person aforementioned had any truth in it, there must needs be about six or seven Millions of People in *London* now; but, repairing to my Bills, I found, that not

above 15000 *per Annum* were buried; and consequently, that not above one in four hundred must die *per Annum*, if the Total were but six Millions.

3. Next considering, That it is esteemed an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer, I supposed it was the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. But when I considered, that of the 15000 afore-mentioned about 5000 were *Abortive* and *Stil-born*, or died of *Teeth*, *Convulsion*, *Rickets*, or as *Infants*, and *Chrysooms*, and *Aged*; I concluded, that of Men and Women, between ten and sixty, there scarce died 10000 *per Annum* in *London*, which number being multiplied by 10, there must be but 10000 in all, that is not the $\frac{1}{60}$ part of what the *Alderman* imagined.

These

These were but sudden thoughts on both sides, and both far from truth; I thereupon endeavoured to get a little nearer, thus : *viz.*

4. I considered, that the number of *Child-bearing Women* might be about double to the *Births*: forasmuch as such Women, one with another, have scarce more than one Child in two years. The number of *Births* I found, by those years wherein the *Registries* were well kept, to have been somewhat less than the *Burials*. The *Burials* in these late years at a *Medium* are about 13000, and consequently the *Christenings* not above 12000. I therefore esteemed the number of *Teeming-Women* to be 24000: then I imagined, that there might be twice as many Families, as

of such Women ; for that there might be twice as many Women *Aged* between 16 and 76, as between 16 and 40, or between 20 and 44 ; and that there were about eight Persons in a Family, one with another, *viz.* the Man and his Wife, three Children and three Servants or Lodgers : now 8 times 48000 makes 384000.

5. Secondly, I find, by telling the number of Families in some Parishes within the Walls, that 3 out of 11 Families *per annum* have died : wherefore, 13000 having died in the whole, it should follow, there were 48000 Families according to the last-mentioned Account.

6. Thirdly, the Account, which I made of the *Trained-Bands* and *Auxiliary-Souldiers* doth enough justify this Account.

7. And

7. And lastly, I took the Map of *London* set out in the year 1658 by *Richard Newcourt*, drawn by a Scale of Yards. Now I ghesſed that in 100 Yards ſquare there might be about 54 Families, ſuppoſing every Houſe to be 20 Foot in the front: for on two ſides of the ſaid ſquare there will be 100 Yards of Houſing in each, and in the two other ſides 80 each; in all 360 Yards: that is, 54 Families in each ſquare, of which there are 220 within the Walls, making in all 11880 Families within the Walls. But foras-much as there die within the Walls about 3200 *per Annum*, and in the whole 13000; it follows, that the Houſing within the Walls is $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole, and conſequently, that there are 47520 Families in and about *London*, which agrees

agrees well enough with all my former computations : the worst whereof doth sufficiently demonstrate, that there are two Millions of People in *London*, which nevertheless most men do believe, as they do, that there be three Women for one Man, whereas there are fourteen Men for thirteen Women, as elsewhere hath been said.

8. We have (though perhaps too much at Random) determined the number of the Inhabitants of *London* to be about 3840000 : the which being granted, we assert, that 199112 are *Males*, and 184886 *Females*.

9. Whereas we have found, that of 100 quick Conceptions about 36 of them die before they be six years old, and that perhaps but one surviveth

viveth 76 ; we having seven *Decads* between fix and 76, we sought fix mean proportional numbers between 64, the remainder, living at fix years, and the one, which survives 76, and find, that the numbers following are practically near enough to the truth ; for men do not die in exact Proportions, nor in Fractions, from whence arises this Table following.

| | | | |
|---|----|------------------------|---|
| <i>Viz.</i> Of an hundred there dies within the first fix years | 36 | The third <i>Decad</i> | 9 |
| The next ten years, or <i>Decad</i> | 24 | The fourth | 6 |
| The second <i>Decad</i> | 15 | The next | 4 |
| | | The next | 3 |
| | | The next | 2 |
| | | The next | 1 |

10. From whence it follows, that of the said 100 conceived, there remain alive at fix years end 64.

At

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| At 16 years end-40 | At fifty six-----6 |
| At twenty six---25 | At sixty-----3 |
| At thirty six---16 | At seventy six--1 |
| At forty six---10 | At eighty-----0 |

11. It follows also, That of all which have been conceived, there are now alive 40 *per Cent.* above sixteen years old, 25 above twenty six years old, & *sic deinceps*, as in the above-Table. There are therefore of Aged between 16 and 56 the number of 47, less by six, *viz.* 34; of between 26 and 66 the number of 25, less by three, *viz.* 22: & *sic deinceps*.

Wherefore, supposing there be 199112 *Males*, and the number between 16 and 56 being 34; it follows, there are 34 *per Cent.* of all those *Males* fighting Men in *London*, that is 67694, *viz.* near 70000; the truth whereof I leave

leave to examination, only the $\frac{1}{5}$ of 67694, viz. 13539, is to be added for *Westminster, Stepney, Lambeth*, and the other distant Parishes; making in all 81233 fighting Men.

12. The next inquiry will be, In how long time the City of *London* shall, by the ordinary proportion of Breeding and dying, double its breeding People? I answer, In about seven years, and (*Plagues* considered) eight. Wherefore, since there be 24000 pair of Breeders, that is $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole, it follows, that in eight times eight years the whole People of the City shall double, without the access of Foreigners: the which contradicts not our Account of its growing from two to five in 56 years with such accesses.

13. According to this proportion,
one

one couple, viz. *Adam* and *Eve*, doubling themselves every 64 years of the 5610 years, which is the *Age* of the *World* according to the *Scriptures*, shall produce far more People than are now in it. Wherefore the *World* is not above 100 thousand years old, as some vainly imagine, nor above what the *Scripture* makes it.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Country-Bills.

WE have, for the present, done with our Observations upon the Accounts of *Burials* and *Christenings* in and about *London*; we shall next present the Accounts of both *Burials*, *Christenings*, and also of *Weddings* in

in the Country, having to that purpose inserted Tables of 90 years for a certain Parish in *Hants*hire, being a place neither famous for *Longevity* and *Healthfulness*, nor for the contrary. Upon which Tables we observe,

1. That every *Wedding*, one with another, produces four Children, and consequently that that is the proportion of Children which any Marriageable Man or Woman may be presumed shall have. For, though a man may be Married more than once, yet, being once Married, he may die without any Issue at all.

2. That in this Parish there were born 15 *Females* for 16 *Males*, whereas in *London* there were 13 for 14, which shews, that *London* is somewhat more apt to produce *Males* than the

K Country.

Country. And it is possible, that in some other places there are more *Females* born than *Males*: which, upon this variation of proportion, I again recommend to the examination of the curious.

3. That in the said whole 90 years the *Burials* of the *Males* and *Females* were exactly equal, and that in several *Decads* they differed not $\frac{1}{100}$ part; That in one of the two *Decads*, wherein the difference was very notorious, there were Buried of *Males* 337, and of *Females* but 284, viz. 53 difference, and in the other there died contrariwise 338 *Males*, and 386 *Females*, differing 46.

4. There are also *Decads*, where the Birth of *Males* and *Females* differ very much, viz. about 60.

5. That

5. That in the said 90 years there have been born more than buried in the said Parish (the which, both 90 years ago, and also now, consisted of about 2700 Souls) but 1059, *viz.* not 12 *per Annum*, one year with another.

6. That these 1059 have in all probability contributed to the increase of *London*; since, as was said even now, it neither appears by the *Burials*, *Christenings*, or by the built of new-housing, that the said Parish is more populous now, than 90 years ago, by above two or 300 Souls. Now, if all other places send about $\frac{1}{3}$ of their increase, *viz.* about one out of 900 of their Inhabitants *Annually* to *London*, and that there be 14 times as many People in *England* as there be in *London* (for which we have given some

Reasons) then *London* increases by such *Advenæ* every year above 6000 : the which will make the Account of *Burials* to swell about 200 *per Annum*, and will answer the increases we observe. It is clear, that the said Parish is increased about 300, and it is probable that three or four hundred more went to *London* ; and it is known, That about 400 went to *New-England*, the *Caribe-Islands*, and *New-found-Land*, within these last forty years.

7. According to the *Medium* of the said whole 90 years, there have been five *Christenings* for four *Burials*, although in some single *Years* and *Decads* there have been three to two, although sometimes (though more rarely) the *Burials* have exceeded the *Births*, as in the case of *Epidemical* Diseases.

8. Our

8. Our former Observation, That healthful years are also the most fruitful, is much confirmed by our Country Accounts ; for, 70 being our Standard for *Births*, and 58 for *Burials*, you shall find, that where fewer than 58 died, more than 70 were born. Having given you a few instances thereof, I shall remit you to the Tables for the general proof of this Assertion : *Viz.* Anno 1633, when 103 were born, there died but 29. Now, in none of the whole 90 years, more were born than 103, and but in one fewer than 29 died, *viz.* 28 Anno 1658. Again Anno 1568, when 93 were born, but 42 died. Anno 1584, when 90 were born, but 41 died. Anno 1650, when 86 were born, but 52 died. So that by how much more are

. K 3 born,

born, by so much (as it were) the fewer die. For when 103 were born, but 29 died: but when but 86 were born, then 52 died.

On the other side, *Anno* 1638, when 156 died *per Annum*, which was the greatest year of *Mortality*, then less than the meer Standard 70, *viz.* but 66, were born. Again *Anno* 1644, when 137 died, but 59 were born. *Anno* 1597, when 117 died, but 48 were born. And *Anno* 1583, when 87 died, but 59 were born.

A little Irregularity may be found herein, as that *Anno* 1612, when 116 died (*viz.* a number double to our Standard 58, yet) 87 (*viz.* 17 above the Standard 70) were born. And that when 89 died, 75 were born: but these differences are not so great,
nor

nor so often, as to evert our Rule, which, besides the Authority of these Accounts, is probable in it self.

9. Of all the said 90 years the year 1638 was the most *Mortal*; I therefore inquired, whether the *Plague* was then in that Parish, and having good satisfaction that it was not (which I the rather believe, because that the *Plague* was not then considerable at *London*) but that it was a Malignant *Fever*, raging so fiercely about *Harvest*, that there appeared scarce hands enough to take in the Corn: which argues, considering there were 2700 Parishioners, that seven might be sick for one that died: whereas of the *Plague* more die than recover. Lastly, these People lay longer sick than is usual in the *Plague*, nor was

there any mention of *Sores, Swellings, Blue-Tokens, &c.* among them. It follows, that the proportion between the *greatest* and the *least Mortalities* in the Country are far greater than at *London*: Forasmuch as the greatest 156 is above *quintuple* unto 28 the least, whereas in *London* (the *Plague* excepted, as here it hath been) the number of Burials upon other Accounts within no *Decad* of years hath been double, whereas in the Country it hath been *quintuple*, not only within the whole ninety years, but also within the same *Decad*: for *Anno 1633* there died but 29, and *Anno 1638* the above-mentioned number of 156. Moreover, as in *London*, in no *Decad*, the Burials of one year are double to those of another: so in
the

the Country they are seldom not more than so; as by this Table appears.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | greatest | least |
| <i>Decad</i> | <i>number of Burials</i> | |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1 | 66 | 34 |
| 2 | 87 | 39 |
| 3 | 117 | 38 |
| 4 | 53 | 30 |
| 5 | 116 | 51 |
| 6 | 89 | 50 |
| 7 | 156 | 35 |
| 8 | 137 | 46 |
| 9 | 80 | 28 |

Which shews, that the opener and freer *Airs* are most subject both to the good and bad Impressions, and that the *Fumes*, *Steams* and *Stenches* of *London* do so medicate and impregnate the *Air* about it, that it becomes capable of little more, as if the said *Fumes* rising out of *London* met with,

with, opposed and jostled backwards the Influences falling from above, or resisted the Incurfion of the Country-Airs.

10. In the last *Paragraph* we faid, that the Burials in the Country were fome-time *quintuple* to one another, but of the Chriftenings we affirm, that within the fame *Decad* they are feldom double, as appears by this Table, *viz.*

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | greatest | least |
| <i>Decad</i> | <i>number of Births</i> | |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1 | 70 | 50 |
| 2 | 90 | 45 |
| 3 | 71 | 52 |
| 4 | 93 | 60 |
| 5 | 87 | 61 |
| 6 | 85 | 63 |
| 7 | 103 | 66 |
| 8 | 87 | 62 |
| 9 | 86 | 52 |

Now

Now, although the disproportions of Births be not so great as that of *Burials*, yet these disproportions are far greater than at *London*: for let it be shewn in any of the *London Bills*, that within two years the *Christenings* have decreased $\frac{1}{2}$, or increased double, as they did *Anno* 1584, when 90 were born, and *Anno* 1586, wherein were but 45: or to rise from 52, as *Anno* 1593, to 71, as in the next year 1594. Now these disproportions both in Births and Burials confirm what hath been before asserted, That *Healthfulness* and *Fruitfulness* go together, as they would not, were there not disproportions in both, although proportional.

11. By the Standard of Burials in this Parish I thought to have computed the number of Inhabitants in it,
viz.

viz. by multiplying 58 by 4, which made the *Product* 232, the number of Families. Hereupon I wondred, that a Parish containing a large Market-Town, and 12 Miles compass, should have but 232 Houses; I then multiplied 232 by 8, the *Product* whereof was 1856, thereby hoping to have had the number of the Inhabitants, as I had for *London*: but when upon inquiry, I found there had been 2100 Communicants in that Parish in the time of a *Minister*, who forced too many into that Ordinance, and that 1500 was the ordinary number of Communicants in all times; I found also, that forasmuch as there were near as many under 16 years old, as there are above, *viz.* Communicants, I concluded, that there must be about 2700
or

or 2800 Souls in that Parish : from whence it follows , that little more than one of 50 dies in the Country, whereas in *London* it seems manifest, that about one in 32 dies, over and above what dies of the *Plague*.

12. It follows therefore from hence, what I more faintly asserted in the former Chapter, That the Country is more *healthful* than the City ; that is to say, although men die more regularly, and less *per saltum* in *London*, than in the Country , yet, upon the whole matter , there die fewer *per rata* ; so as the Fumes, Steams, and Stenches above-mentioned, although they make the Air of *London* more equal, yet not more *Healthful*.

13. When I consider, That in the Country seventy are Born for fifty eight
Buried,

Buried, and that before the year 1600 the like happened in *London*, I considered, whether a City, as it becomes more *populous*, doth not, for that very cause, become more *unhealthful*: and inclined to believe, that *London* now is more *unhealthful* than heretofore; partly for that it is more populous, but chiefly because I have heard, that sixty years ago few *Sea-Coals* were burnt in *London*, which are now universally used. For I have heard, that *Newcastle* is more *unhealthful* than other places, and that many People cannot at all endure the smoak of *London*, not only for its unpleasantness, but for the suffocations which it causes.

14. Suppose, that *Anno* 1569 there were 2400 Souls in that Parish, and
that

that they increased by the *Births* 70, exceeding the *Burials* 58, it will follow, that the said 2400 cannot double under 200. Now, if *London* be less *healthful* than the Country, as certainly it is, the *Plague* being reckoned in, it follows, that *London* must be doubling it self by generation in much above 200: but if it hath increased from 2 to 5 in 54, as aforesaid, the same must be by reason of transplantation out of the Country.

The Conclusion.

IT may be now asked, To what purpose tends all this laborious bustling and groping? To know,

1. The number of the People?

2. How

2. How many *Males* and *Females*?
3. How many Married and Single?
4. How many *Teeming* Women?
5. How many of every *Septenary*,
or *Decad* of years in age?
6. How many *Fighting* Men?
7. How much *London* is, and by
what steps it hath, increased?
8. In what time the Housing is re-
plenished after a *Plague*?
9. What proportion die of each
general and particular *Casual-*
ties?
10. What Years are Fruitful and
Mortal, and in what Spaces and
Intervals they follow each o-
ther?
11. In what proportion Men neg-
lect the Orders of the *Church*,
and *Seſſis* have increased?

12. The disproportion of Pa-
rishes ?

13. Why the *Burials* in *London*
exceed the *Christenings*, when
the contrary is visible in the
Country ?

To this I might answer in general;
by saying, that those, who cannot ap-
prehend the reason of these Inquiries,
are unfit to trouble themselves to ask
them.

2. I might answer by asking,
Why so many have spent their times
and Estates about the Art of making
Gold? which, if it were much
known, would only exalt Silver into
the place which Gold now possesseth;
and if it were known but to some
one Person, the same single *Adeptus*
could not, nay, durst not enjoy it,
L but

but must be either a Prisoner to some Prince, and Slave to some Voluptuary, or else skulk obscurely up and down for his privacy and concealment.

3. I might answer, That there is much pleasure in deducing so many abstruse and unexpected inferences out of these poor despised Bills of *Mortality*; and in building upon that ground, which hath lain waste these eighty years. And there is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the World with voluminous Transcriptions.

4. But I answer more seriously, by complaining, That whereas the Art of Governing, and the true *Politicks*, is how to preserve the Subject

ject in *Peace* and *Plenty*, that men study only that part of it which teacheth how to supplant and overreach one another, and how, not by fair out-running, but by tripping up each other's heels, to win the Prize.

Now, the Foundation or Elements of this honest harmless *Policy* is to understand the Land, and the hands of the Territory, to be governed according to all their intrinsic and accidental differences : As for example ; It were good to know the *Geometrical* Content, Figure, and Situation of all the Lands of a *Kingdom*, especially according to its most natural, permanent, and conspicuous Bounds. It were good to know how much Hay an Acre of every sort of

Meadow will bear ; how many Cattel the same weight of each sort of Hay will feed and fatten ; what quantity of Grain and other Commodities the same Acre will bear in one, three, or seven years, *communibus Annis* ; unto what use each soil is most proper. All which particulars I call the intrinsic value : for there is also another value meerly accidental, or extrinsic, consisting of the Causes why a parcel of Land, lying near a good Market, may be worth double to another parcel, though but of the same intrinsic goodness ; which answers the Queries, why Lands in the *North of England* are worth but sixteen years purchase, and those of the *West* above eight and twenty. It is no less necessary to know how many

many People there be of each Sex, State, Age, Religion, Trade, Rank, or Degree, &c. by the knowledg whereof, Trade and Government may be made more certain and Regular; for, if men knew the People, as aforesaid, they might know the consumption they would make, so as Trade might not be hoped for where it is impossible. As for instance, I have heard much complaint, that Trade is not set in some of the *South-western* and *North-western* Parts of *Ireland*, there being so many excellent Harbours for that purpose; whereas in several of those places I have also heard, that there are few other Inhabitants, but such as live *ex sponte creatis*, and are unfit Subjects of Trade, as neither employ-

ing others, nor working themselves. Moreover, if all these things were clearly and truly known (which I have but guessed at) it would appear, how small a part of the People work upon necessary Labours and Callings, viz: how many Women and Children do just nothing, only learning to spend what others get; how many are meer Voluptuaries, and as it were meer Gamesters by Trade; how many live by puzzling poor people with unintelligible Notions in Divinity and Philosophy; how many by persuading credulous, delicate, and litigious Persons, that their Bodies or Estates are out of Tune, and in danger; how many by fighting as Souldiers; how many by Ministries
of

of Vice and Sin ; how many by Trades of meer Pleasure, or Ornaments ; and how many in a way of lazy attendance, &c. upon others : And on the other side, how few are employed in raising and working necessary Food and Covering ; and of the speculative men, how few do study *Nature* and *Things* ! The more ingenious not advancing much further than to write and speak wittily about these matters.

I conclude, That a clear knowledge of all these particulars, and many more, whereat I have shot but at rovers, is necessary, in order to good, certain, and easie Government, and even to balance Parties and Factions both in *Church* and

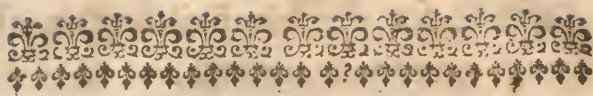
State. But whether the knowledge thereof be necessary to many, or fit for others than the Sovereign and his chief Ministers, I leave to consideration.

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AN APPENDIX.

FOrasmuch as a long and serious perusal of all the Bills of Mortality, which this great City hath afforded for almost fourscore years, hath advanced but the few Observations comprised in the fore-going Treatise ; I hope very little will be expected from the few scattered Papers that have come to my hands since the publishing thereof, especially from one that hath learned from the *Royal Society*, how many Observations go to the making up of one *Theoreme*, which (like Oaks and other
Trees

Trees fit for durable Building) must be of many years growth.

The Accounts which follow, I reckon but as Timber and Stones; and the best Inferences I can make, are but as hewing them to a Square: as for composing a beautiful and firm Structure out of them, I leave it to the Architecture of the said Society, under whom I think it honour enough to work as a Labourer.

My first Observation shall be, That at *Dublin* the Number of Weekly Burials being about 20, and those of *London* about 300, as also the Number of People reckoned to be within the Limits of the Bills of Mortality at *London* to be 460000; it will follow, that the Number of Inhabitants of *Dublin* be about 30000, viz. about one fifteenth

fifteenth part of those in and about *London*, which agrees with that Number which I have heard the Books of Poll-Money, raised but little before the time of this Bill, have exhibited as the Number of Inhabitants of that City: So as although I do not think one single Weekly Bill is sufficient to ground such a Conclusion upon, yet I think that several yearly Bills is the best of the easie ways from which to collect the Number of the People.

Secondly, Although I take it for granted, that in *Dublin* there be more Born than Buried, because the same hath appeared to be so in *London* by the Bills of Mortality before the year 1641, when the Civil Wars began, and much more eminently in *Amsterdam*, as shall be hereafter shewn; yet
there

there are but 14 set down as Christened; which shews, that the defect there is much the same as at *London*, whether the cause thereof be negligence in the Register, or non-conformity to Publick Order, or both, I leave to the curious. I believe the cause is also the same, for as much as I heard it to be a Maxim at *Dublin*, to follow, if not forerun, all that is, or as they understand will be, practised in *London*; and that in all particulars incident to humane affairs.

I have here inserted two other Countrey Bills, the one of *Cranbrook* in *Kent*, the other of *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, which with that of *Hantshire*, lying about the midway between them, give us a view of the most Easterly, Southerly, and Westerly parts of *England*,

land: I have endeavoured to procure the like account from *Northumberland*, *Cheshire*, *Norfolk* and *Nottinghamshire*; Thereby to have a view of seven Countries most differently situated, from whence I am sorry to observe that my Southern friends have been hitherto more curious and diligent than those of the North. The full observation from these Bills is, that all these three Countrey Bills agree, that each Wedding produces four Children, which is likewise confirmed from the Bills of *Amsterdam*. Secondly, they all agree that there be more Males born than Females, but in different proportions, for at *Cranbrook* there be 20 Males for 19 Females, in *Hantsire*, 16 for 15. in *London* 14 for 13, and at *Tiverton*, 12 for 11. Thirdly, I have inserted
the

the Bills themselves, to the end that whoever pleases may examin, by all three together, the Observations I raised from the *Hantsire* Bill alone; conceiving it will be more pleasure and satisfaction to do it themselves, than to receive it from another hand. Only I shall add, as a new Observation from them all, that in the years 1648 and 1649. being the time when the people of *England* did most resent the horrid Parricide of his late Sacred Majesty, that there were but nine weddings in that year in the same places, when there were ordinarily between 30 and 40 *per Annum*; and but 16, when there were ordinarily at other times between 50 and 60. And it may be also observed that something of this black murder appeared in the
year

years 1643 and 1644, when the Civil war was at the highest, but the contrary in the years 1654, 1655, &c. to prevent the new way of Marriage then imposed upon the people.

I have also supplied the Tables from the three generall Bills for the years 1662, 1663, and 1664, which you will find to justify the former observations. But most eminently that which I take to be of most concernment, namely, of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.

In the former Observations I did endeavour to deduce the number of the Inhabitants about the City of *London*, from the Bills of Mortality, concluding them to be about 460000, and did likewise set forth by what steps the people of the said City have increased

creased from two to five since the year 1600.

And particularly in what proportions the City Increased in its several parts from time to time : I have now procured an account of the men, women, and children which were *Anno* 1631. found within the Liberties of *London* which are circumscribed by *Temple-Bar*, *Holborn-Bars*, *Smithfield-bars*, *Shorditch-Bars*, *White-chappel-Bars*, and to the *Tower* Liberties, and *Meal-market* in *Southwark*; by which account I hope it will appear, that I computed too many rather than too few, although the most part of men have thought otherwise. Nor do I wonder at it, since I never observed more enormous mistakes in any matter than concerning the number of people,

Ale-

Ale-houses, Coaches, Ships, Sea-men, Water-men, and several other Tradesmen, &c. The proportions of all which I have alwaies thought is necessary to be known, in order to an exact Symmetry of the several members of a Common-wealth. I say, that the whole number of Inhabitants exceeds not 460000.

1. The number of Men, Women, and Children, found in the City and Liberties 1631. was 130178.

2. The Liberties of the City of *London* consist of the 97 Parishes within the Walls, and of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the 16 Parishes next without them, which estimate of mine, nevertheless, I leave to examination.

The Liberties of *London* from the year 1631 to the year 1661 increased

M

from

from 8 to 11, as may appear by the Tables, and consequently the said 130000. found in the year 1631, were increased to 179000, in *Anno* 1661.

Lastly, the Liberties of *London* in the year 1661 were in proportion to the whole, as 4 to 9. and consequently if there were 179000 souls, in the said Liberties, there was not above 403000 in the whole number of Parishes then comprehended in the Bills of Mortality:

The substance of the *Amsterdam* Bills of Mortality is, *viz.*

1. That there died in the several years of the Plague, as followeth:

| | | | |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|
| <i>Anno</i> | 1622 | _____ | 4141 |
| | 1623 | _____ | 5929 |
| | 1624 | _____ | 11795 |
| | 1625 | _____ | 6781 |
| | 1626 | _____ | 4425 |
| | | | 1627 |

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| | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1627 | _____ | 3976 |
| 1628 | _____ | 4497 |
| 1636 | _____ | 17193 |
| 1655 | _____ | 16727 |
| 1663 | _____ | 9752 |
| 1664 | _____ | 24148 |

2. That there are eleven burying-places, besides the Hospital and Pest-house, 257 Streets and Lanes, with 43 Burgwalls and Grachts in that City.

3. That in seven years, beginning from the 15 of *August* 1617 to the same day 1624, there were Christned in the reformed Churches of *Amsterdam* 52537, and that there died in the same time 32532. So as there were 20005 more born than buried, besides those that were Christned in other Congregations. And in the same time were 16430 publisht Marriages.

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4. That in the first week of *September* 1664 there died 1041, and in 18 weeks before the Burials increased before the Burials increased from 331 up to the said number of 1041, and in twelve weeks after decreased back to the like number of 330.

5. In *February* following there died but 118 a week, and the ordinary number of weekly burials is about 100, so as *London* seems to be three times as big as *Amsterdam*.

6. I have likewise hapned on some other Accompts, relating to Mortalities of some great Citics of the World, of what Authority I know not, but as printed at *Amsterdam* 1664, viz. *Anno* 1619 there died in *Grand Cairo* in ten weeks 73500, without any visible diminution of the people.

7. *Anno*

7. Anno 1625 there died in *Leyden* 9597. Anno 1635 there died in the same City of *Leyden* from the 14 of *July*, to the 29 of *December* 14381, the greatest week of mortality being the latter end of *October* was 1452. This plague in 15 weeks increased from 96, to the said number of 1452, and in ten weeks after decreased to 107. Answerable to the time of Increase and decrease afore-mentioned in *Amsterdam*, Anno 1655. there died in 21 weeks from *July* to *November* 13287. the greatest week being *Septemb.* 25. when died 896.

8. At *Harlem* there died in the same year, in the months of *August*, *September*, *October* and *November* 5723.

9. Anno 1637. in *Constantinople* there died 1500 *per diem*, but how long

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this Plague lasted, appeareth not.

10. The same year died in *Prague* 20000 Christians, and 10000 Jews.

11. *Anno* 1652 there died in *Cracovia* 17000 Christians, and 20000 Jews.

12. *Anno* 1653 there died in *Dantzick* in the last week of September 640, and in *Conningsburg* 490.

13. 1654 there died in *Copenhagen* for several weeks 700 per week.

14. *Anno* 1655 there died at *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*, as above-mentioned; and at *Deventon* 70, 80, and 90 per diem.

15. At *Leeuwardeen* 56 per diem.

16. *Anno* 1656 there was so sweeping a Plague at *Naples*, that there died of it at the latter end of *May* 1300, or 1400 per diem. The sixth of
June

June there were 80000 sick, that the well were not able to help, or bury the dead ; presently after there died 5000 in three daies ; in *August* it began to cease , after it had destroyed 300000 people.

17. The Town of *Scala* in *Italy* was quite dispeopled, and at *Minory* there scaped but 22. At *Rome* there died in the same year about 100 *per diem* for a great while together.

18. 1657 There died at *Genoway* in *Midsomer week* 1200, afterwards there died 1500 *per diem* ; in so much that in the beginning of *August* they burnt the dead Corps for want of hands to bury them, which great Mortality decreased to five or six *per diem* before *September* was out. The total sum of all that died was about 70000.

19. At *Bergen* in *Norway*, Anno 1618 the plague is represented to have been very terrible, by saying that there died 50 or 60 *per diem*, and that the whole City was in tears, that the Coffin-makers refused to make Coffins, that parents carried their children, and children their parents to the grave. But for as much as it was not mentioned how populous this place was, nor for how many daies the Mortality continued, I can make but little estimate of this Plague, by what is above related.

20. The general Observations arising from the above-mentioned particulars, are as followeth:

First, That Northern, as well as Southern Countries are infested with great Plagues; although in the Southern

thern Countries they are more vehement and do both begin and end more suddenly.

21. Secondly, from the year 1652 the Plague was at *Crakow*, 1653 at *Dantzick* and *Coningsburg*, 1654 at *Copenhagen*, 1655 at *Leyden* and *Amsterdam*, and other Towns in the *Netherlands*, 1656. at *Naples* and *Rome*, 1657 at *Genoa*; So as it well deserves enquiry, whether the Plague in all these places were a sickness of the same kind, and did successively perambulate the several Countries above-mentioned; or whether it were a several disease in each place.

22. Thirdly, that the Plague is longer in rising to its height, than in decreasing to the same pitch; and the proportion thereof, in such cases where
it

it hath most plainly appeared, is about three to two; for at *Amsterdam* it was eighteen weeks rising, and twelve decreasing; and at *Leyden* fifteen upon the increase, and ten decreasing.

It may be further observed, that in the four several times of great Mortality, the height was not alwaies in the same moneth; for *Anno* 1592 it was the second week in *August*, when there died 1550 of all diseases; in the year 1603 the height was the second week of *September*, when there died 3129 of all diseases; in 1625 the extremity was in the third week in *August*, when there died 5205. *Anno* 1636 the like extremity was in the first week of *October*, there then dying 405 of all diseases. In this place I think fit to intimate, that considering the present
increase

increase of the City from *Anno* 1625 to this time, which is from eight to thirteen, that until the Burials exceed 8400 *per week*, the Mortality will not exceed that of 1625. Which God for ever avert.

It may be further observed, that the time of the Plagues continuance at the height was of several durations, for *Anno* 1592 it continued from the first week in *July* to the second of *September*, without increasing or decreasing above 100 in 1600; whereas in 1603 it remain'd but three weeks at the state, decreasing neer the next week after the height; *Anno* 1625 it remain'd not three weeks at a stay, increasing $\frac{1}{16}$ part the next week before the height, and decreasing as much the next week after. *Anno* 1636 it stood

stood five weeks without increasing or decreasing above $\frac{1}{16}$ part afore-mentioned.

Concerning the disease of the Plague, *Anno* 1592 it decreased to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the greatest number that died in twenty weeks; *Anno* 1603, it did the same in eleven; *Anno* 1125, in nine weeks; *Anno* 1636, as it was not so fierce as in the other years, so it was of longer continuance, as hath been elsewhere noted.

The last thing I shall observe is, that in all the four great years of mortality above-mentioned, I do not find that any week the Plague encreased to the double of the precedent week above five times.

Anno

A *Table* shewing how many died weekly, as well of all Diseases, as of the Plague, in the Years 1592, 1603, 1625, 1630, 1636; and this present Year 1665.

| Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1592. | | | Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1603. | | | Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1625. | | | Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1630. | | | Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1636. | | | Buried of all Diseases in the year 1664. | | |
|--|------|-----|--|-------|------|--|-------|------|---|-----|----|--|------|-----|---|-------|-----|
| Total | Pla. | | Total | Plag. | | Total | Plag. | | Total | Pl. | | Total | Pla. | | Total | Plag. | |
| March 17 | 230 | 3 | March 17 | 108 | 3 | March 17 | 262 | 4 | June 24 | 205 | 19 | April 7 | 119 | 2 | January 3 | 349 | |
| March 24 | 351 | 31 | March 24 | 60 | 2 | March 24 | 226 | 8 | July 1 | 209 | 25 | April 14 | 205 | 4 | January 10 | 394 | |
| March 31 | 219 | 29 | March 31 | 78 | 6 | March 31 | 243 | 11 | July 8 | 217 | 43 | This Week, these Ta- rishes were added: S. Marg. Westminster, S. Mary Newington, S. Mary Redriff Parishes, S. Mary Islington, Stepney and Hack- ney Parishes. | | | January 17 | 415 | |
| April 7 | 307 | 27 | April 7 | 66 | 4 | April 7 | 239 | 10 | July 15 | 250 | 50 | April 21 | | | January 24 | 474 | |
| April 14 | 203 | 33 | April 14 | 79 | 4 | April 14 | 256 | 24 | July 22 | 229 | 40 | May 5 | | | January 31 | 409 | |
| April 21 | 290 | 37 | April 21 | 98 | 8 | April 21 | 230 | 25 | August 5 | 279 | 77 | May 12 | | | February 7 | 393 | |
| April 28 | 310 | 41 | April 28 | 109 | 10 | April 28 | 305 | 26 | August 12 | 250 | 56 | May 19 | | | February 14 | 461 | |
| May 5 | 350 | 29 | May 5 | 90 | 11 | May 5 | 292 | 30 | August 19 | 246 | 65 | May 26 | | | February 21 | 393 | |
| May 12 | 339 | 38 | May 12 | 112 | 18 | May 12 | 232 | 45 | September 2 | 269 | 54 | June 2 | 285 | 14 | February 28 | 396 | |
| May 19 | 300 | 42 | May 19 | 122 | 22 | May 19 | 379 | 71 | September 9 | 270 | 67 | June 9 | 259 | 17 | March 7 | 441 | |
| May 26 | 450 | 58 | May 26 | 122 | 32 | May 26 | 401 | 78 | September 16 | 230 | 66 | June 16 | 251 | 10 | March 14 | 433 | |
| June 2 | 410 | 62 | June 2 | 114 | 30 | June 2 | 395 | 69 | September 23 | 259 | 63 | June 23 | 308 | 55 | March 21 | 365 | |
| June 9 | 441 | 81 | June 9 | 131 | 43 | June 9 | 434 | 91 | September 30 | 264 | 68 | June 30 | 299 | 35 | March 28 | 353 | |
| June 16 | 399 | 99 | June 16 | 144 | 59 | June 16 | 510 | 161 | October 7 | 274 | 57 | July 7 | 330 | 62 | April 4 | 344 | |
| June 23 | 401 | 108 | June 23 | 182 | 72 | June 23 | 640 | 239 | October 14 | 269 | 56 | July 14 | 339 | 77 | April 11 | 382 | |
| June 30 | 850 | 118 | June 30 | 267 | 158 | June 30 | 942 | 390 | October 21 | 236 | 66 | July 21 | 345 | 87 | April 18 | 344 | |
| July 7 | 1440 | 927 | July 7 | 445 | 263 | July 7 | 1222 | 593 | October 28 | 261 | 73 | July 28 | 381 | 103 | April 25 | 390 | 2 |
| July 14 | 1510 | 893 | July 14 | 612 | 424 | July 14 | 1781 | 1004 | November 4 | 248 | 60 | August 4 | 304 | 79 | May 2 | 388 | |
| July 21 | 1491 | 258 | The Out-Parishes this week were joined with the City. | | | July 21 | 1850 | 1819 | November 11 | 214 | 34 | August 11 | 352 | 104 | May 9 | 347 | 9 |
| July 28 | 1507 | 852 | | | | July 28 | 3583 | 2471 | November 18 | 242 | 29 | August 18 | 215 | 81 | May 16 | 353 | 3 |
| August 4 | 1503 | 983 | | | | August 4 | 4517 | 3659 | November 25 | 215 | 29 | August 25 | 372 | 104 | May 23 | 385 | 14 |
| August 11 | 1550 | 797 | July 21 | 1186 | 917 | August 11 | 4855 | 4115 | December 2 | 226 | 7 | September 1 | 365 | 120 | May 30 | 399 | 17 |
| August 18 | 1532 | 651 | July 28 | 1728 | 1396 | August 18 | 3205 | 4463 | December 9 | 221 | 20 | September 8 | 423 | 151 | June 6 | 405 | 43 |
| August 25 | 1508 | 449 | August 4 | 2256 | 1922 | August 25 | 4841 | 4218 | December 16 | 198 | 19 | September 15 | 491 | 206 | June 13 | 558 | 112 |
| September 1 | 1490 | 507 | August 11 | 2077 | 1745 | September 1 | 3897 | 3344 | December 23 | 16 | 5 | September 22 | 538 | 283 | June 20 | 611 | 168 |
| September 8 | 1210 | 563 | August 18 | 3054 | 2713 | September 8 | 3157 | 2550 | December 30 | 213 | 5 | September 29 | 638 | 321 | June 27 | 684 | 267 |
| September 15 | 621 | 451 | August 25 | 2853 | 2539 | September 15 | 2148 | 1672 | January 6 | | | October 6 | 787 | 429 | July 4 | 1006 | 470 |
| September 22 | 629 | 349 | September 1 | 3385 | 3035 | September 22 | 1994 | 1551 | Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 2696 | | | September 13 | 1011 | 638 | | | |
| September 29 | 450 | 330 | September 8 | 3078 | 2724 | September 29 | 1236 | 852 | Whereof of the Plag. 190 | | | September 20 | 1069 | 650 | | | |
| October 6 | 408 | 327 | September 15 | 3129 | 2818 | October 6 | 833 | 538 | Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls 4813 | | | September 27 | 1306 | 865 | | | |
| October 13 | 422 | 323 | September 22 | 2456 | 2195 | October 13 | 815 | 511 | Whereof of the Plag. 603 | | | October 4 | 1229 | 775 | | | |
| October 20 | 330 | 308 | September 29 | 1961 | 1732 | October 20 | 651 | 331 | Buried in the 9 Out- parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and at the Pest- house 3045 | | | October 11 | 1403 | 928 | | | |
| October 27 | 320 | 302 | October 6 | 1831 | 1641 | October 27 | 375 | 134 | Whereof of the Plag. 524 | | | October 18 | 1405 | 921 | | | |
| November 3 | 310 | 301 | October 13 | 1312 | 1149 | November 3 | 357 | 89 | Buried in Westminster 566 | | | October 25 | 1302 | 792 | | | |
| November 10 | 309 | 209 | October 20 | 766 | 642 | November 10 | 319 | 92 | Whereof of the Plague 31 | | | November 1 | 1002 | 555 | | | |
| November 17 | 301 | 107 | October 27 | 625 | 508 | November 17 | 274 | 48 | | | | November 8 | 900 | 458 | | | |
| November 24 | 321 | 93 | November 3 | 737 | 594 | December 1 | 231 | 27 | | | | November 15 | 1300 | 838 | | | |
| December 1 | 349 | 94 | November 10 | 545 | 442 | December 8 | 190 | 15 | | | | November 22 | 1104 | 715 | | | |
| December 8 | 331 | 86 | November 17 | 384 | 251 | December 15 | 181 | 15 | | | | November 29 | 950 | 573 | | | |
| December 15 | 329 | 71 | December 1 | 198 | 105 | December 22 | 157 | 1 | | | | December 6 | 857 | 476 | | | |
| December 22 | 386 | 39 | December 8 | 223 | 102 | | | | | | | December 13 | 614 | 321 | | | |
| | | | December 15 | 163 | 55 | | | | | | | December 20 | 459 | 167 | | | |
| | | | December 22 | 200 | 96 | | | | | | | December 27 | 385 | 85 | | | |
| | | | December 29 | 168 | 74 | | | | | | | The Total of the Burials this year is 23359 | | | Whereof of the plague 10400 | | |
| The Total of all that have been buried is 25886 | | | The Total of all is 37294 whereof of the Plag. 30561 | | | The Total of all is 51758 Whereof of the Plague 35403 | | | The Total of all the Bu- rials this time 10545 Whereof of the Plague 1317 | | | | | | | | |

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Anno 1631. Ann. 7. Caroli I.

THe number of Men, Women,
and Children in the several
Wards of *London*, and Liberties: taken
in *August* 1631 by special command
from the Right Honourable the Lords
of His Majesties Privy Council.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
| Algate Ward ——— | 04763 | Aldersgate ———— | 03594 |
| Bishopsgate ——— | 07738 | Limestreet ———— | 01017 |
| Bassishaw ———— | 01006 | Queanhith ———— | 03358 |
| Breadstreet ——— | 02568 | Vintry ———— | 01742 |
| Bridg-ward within — | 02392 | Tower-ward ——— | 04248 |
| Bridg ward without — | 18660 | Dowgate ———— | 03516 |
| Billingsgate ——— | 02597 | Langbourn ——— | 03168 |
| Broadstreet ———— | 03503 | Portsokei-ward — | 05703 |
| Colemanstreet ——— | 02634 | Cheap-ward ——— | 02500 |
| Cornhil ———— | 01439 | Wallbrook ———— | 01069 |
| Criplegate without — | 06445 | Candleweek-ward — | 01696 |
| Cripplegate within — | 04231 | Castle-Baynard — | 04793 |
| Farrington without — | 20846 | | 38404 |
| Farrington within — | 08770 | | |
| Cordwainer ———— | 02238 | | |
| | <hr/> 89880 | | |

Bartholomew the great — 01382

Bartholomew the less — 00506

38404

89880

130178

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The Table of Burials and Christnings in London.

| Anno Dom. | 97 Pari- shes. | 16 Pari- shes. | Out- Pari- shes. | Buried in all. | Besides of the Plague | Christ- ned |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1604 | 1518 | 2097 | 708 | 4323 | 896 | 5458 |
| 1605 | 2014 | 2974 | 960 | 5948 | 444 | 6504 |
| 1606 | 1941 | 2920 | 935 | 5796 | 2124 | 6614 |
| 1607 | 1879 | 2772 | 1019 | 5670 | 2352 | 6582 |
| 1608 | 2391 | 3218 | 1149 | 6758 | 2262 | 6845 |
| 1609 | 2494 | 3610 | 1441 | 7545 | 4240 | 6388 |
| 1610 | 2326 | 3791 | 1369 | 7486 | 1803 | 6785 |
| 1611 | 2152 | 3398 | 1166 | 6716 | 627 | 7014 |
| | 16715 | 24780 | 8747 | 50242 | 14752 | 52190 |
| 1612 | 2473 | 3843 | 1461 | 7778 | 64 | 6986 |
| 1613 | 2406 | 3679 | 1418 | 7503 | 16 | 6846 |
| 1614 | 2369 | 3504 | 1494 | 7367 | 22 | 7208 |
| 1615 | 2446 | 3791 | 1613 | 7850 | 37 | 7682 |
| 1616 | 2490 | 3876 | 1697 | 8063 | 9 | 7985 |
| 1617 | 2397 | 4109 | 1774 | 8280 | 6 | 7747 |
| 1618 | 2815 | 4715 | 2066 | 9596 | 18 | 7735 |
| 1619 | 2339 | 3857 | 1804 | 7999 | 9 | 8127 |
| | 19735 | 31374 | 13328 | 64436 | 171 | 60316 |
| 1620 | 2726 | 4819 | 2146 | 9691 | 21 | 7845 |
| 1621 | 2438 | 3759 | 1915 | 8112 | 11 | 8039 |
| 1622 | 2811 | 4217 | 2392 | 8943 | 16 | 7894 |
| 1623 | 3591 | 4721 | 2783 | 11095 | 17 | 7945 |
| 1624 | 3385 | 5919 | 2805 | 12199 | 11 | 8299 |
| 1625 | 5143 | 9819 | 3886 | 18848 | 35417 | 6983 |
| 1626 | 2150 | 3285 | 1965 | 7401 | 134 | 6701 |
| 1627 | 2325 | 3400 | 1988 | 7711 | 4 | 8408 |
| | 24569 | 39940 | 19970 | 84000 | 35631 | 62114 |

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The Table of Burials, and Christnings, in London.

| Anno Dom. | 97 Pari- shes. | 16 Pari- shes. | Out- Pari- shes. | Buried in all | Besides of the Plague | Christ- ned |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1628 | 2412 | 3311 | 2017 | 7740 | 3 | 8564 |
| 1629 | 2536 | 3992 | 2243 | 8771 | 0 | 9901 |
| 1630 | 2506 | 4101 | 2521 | 9237 | 1317 | 9315 |
| 1631 | 2459 | 3697 | 2132 | 8288 | 274 | 8524 |
| 1632 | 2704 | 4412 | 2411 | 9527 | 8 | 9584 |
| 1633 | 2378 | 3936 | 2078 | 8393 | 0 | 9997 |
| 1634 | 2937 | 4980 | 2982 | 10399 | 1 | 9855 |
| 1635 | 2742 | 4966 | 2943 | 10651 | 0 | 10034 |
| | 20694 | 33495 | 19327 | 73505 | 1603 | 75774 |
| 1636 | 2825 | 6924 | 3210 | 12959 | 10400 | 9522 |
| 1637 | 2288 | 4265 | 2128 | 8681 | 3082 | 9160 |
| 1638 | 3584 | 5926 | 3751 | 13261 | 363 | 10311 |
| 1639 | 2592 | 4344 | 2612 | 9548 | 314 | 10150 |
| 1640 | 2919 | 5156 | 3246 | 11321 | 1450 | 10850 |
| 1641 | 3248 | 5092 | 3427 | 11767 | 1375 | 10670 |
| 1642 | 3176 | 5245 | 3578 | 11999 | 1274 | 10370 |
| 1643 | 3395 | 5552 | 3269 | 12216 | 996 | 9410 |
| | 23987 | 42544 | 25231 | 91752 | 19244 | 80443 |
| 1644 | 2593 | 4274 | 2574 | 9441 | 1492 | 8104 |
| 1645 | 2524 | 4639 | 2445 | 9608 | 1871 | 7966 |
| 1646 | 2746 | 4872 | 2797 | 10415 | 2365 | 7163 |
| 1647 | 2672 | 4749 | 3041 | 10462 | 3597 | 7332 |
| 1648 | 2480 | 4288 | 2515 | 9283 | 611 | 6544 |
| 1649 | 2865 | 4714 | 2920 | 10499 | 67 | 5825 |
| 1650 | 2301 | 4138 | 2310 | 8749 | 15 | 5612 |
| 1651 | 2845 | 5002 | 2597 | 10804 | 23 | 6071 |
| | 21026 | 36676 | 21199 | 78896 | 10041 | 54617 |

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*The Table of Burials, and Christnings
in London.*

| <i>Anno Dom.</i> | <i>97 Pari- shes.</i> | <i>16 Pari- shes.</i> | <i>Out- Pari- shes.</i> | <i>Buried in all</i> | <i>Besides of the Plague</i> | <i>Christ- ned</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1652 | 3293 | 5719 | 3546 | 12553 | 16 | 6128 |
| 1653 | 2527 | 4635 | 2919 | 10081 | 6 | 6155 |
| 1654 | 3323 | 6063 | 3845 | 13231 | 16 | 6620 |
| 1655 | 2781 | 5148 | 3439 | 11348 | 9 | 7004 |
| 1656 | 3327 | 6573 | 4015 | 13915 | 6 | 7050 |
| 1657 | 3014 | 5646 | 3770 | 12430 | 4 | 6685 |
| 1658 | 3613 | 1692 | 4443 | 14979 | 14 | 6170 |
| 1659 | 3431 | 6988 | 4301 | 14720 | 36 | 5690 |
| | 25288 | 47695 | 30278 | 103261 | 107 | 51502 |
| 1660 | 3098 | 5644 | 2926 | 12668 | 13 | 6971 |
| 1661 | 3804 | 7309 | 5532 | 16645 | 20 | 8855 |
| 1662 | 3123 | 6094 | 4423 | 13652 | 12 | 10019 |
| 1663 | 3001 | 5602 | 4129 | 12732 | 09 | 10292 |
| 1664 | 3448 | 7166 | 4819 | 15448 | 05 | 11722 |

The Table following contains the Number of *Burials* and *Christenings* in the seven *Parishes* here-after mentioned, from the year 1636. unto the year 1659 *inclusive*; all which time the *Burials* and *Christenings* were jointly mentioned: the five last years the *Christenings* were omitted in the yearly *Bills*. This Table consists of seventeen Columns, the *Total* of all the *Burials* being contained in the sixteenth Column: which Number being added to the *Total* in the precedent Table of *Burials* and *Christenings*, makes the *Total* of every yearly or general Bill.

N

Note,

Note, where there follows a second
 Number under any year, it denotes
 those which died that year of the
 Plague.

| Anno Dom. | Westminster | | Islington | | Lambeth | | Stepney | | Newington | | Hackney | | Redriff | | 7 Parishes | | Total in the | |
|-----------|-------------|-----|-----------|----|---------|-----|---------|------|-----------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|------------|------|--------------|--|
| | Bur. | Ch. | B. | C. | B. | Ch. | Bur. | Ch. | B. | Ch. | B. | C. | B. | C. | Bur. | Ch. | | |
| 1636 | 1107 | 556 | 99 | 56 | 213 | 137 | 1895 | 881 | 584 | 155 | 68 | 77 | 90 | 62 | 4056 | 1924 | | |
| | 442 | | 30 | | 45 | | 909 | | 242 | | 14 | | 20 | | 1702 | | | |
| 1637 | 963 | 496 | 94 | 72 | 173 | 137 | 952 | 838 | 183 | 172 | 68 | 70 | 74 | 51 | 2507 | 1836 | | |
| | 301 | | 17 | | 18 | | 153 | | 16 | | 6 | | 10 | | 521 | | | |
| 1638 | 1021 | 563 | 116 | 49 | 221 | 140 | 1209 | 908 | 255 | 146 | 101 | 69 | 74 | 78 | 2997 | 1953 | | |
| | 126 | | | | 8 | | 11 | | | | | | | | 145 | | | |
| 1639 | 546 | 543 | 88 | 53 | 195 | 132 | 970 | 956 | 187 | 159 | 84 | 53 | 81 | 52 | 2151 | 1948 | | |
| | 4 | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 9 | | | |
| 1640 | 754 | 665 | 94 | 54 | 187 | 142 | 1106 | 983 | 189 | 194 | 76 | 54 | 53 | 77 | 2459 | 2159 | | |
| | 62 | | 3 | | 6 | | 117 | | | | | | 1 | | 189 | | | |
| 1641 | 697 | 625 | 92 | 76 | 168 | 137 | 1250 | 1037 | 170 | 137 | 82 | 73 | 69 | 64 | 2508 | 2149 | | |
| | 40 | | 5 | | 9 | | 70 | | | | 4 | | | | 128 | | | |
| 1642 | 671 | 630 | 98 | 71 | 149 | 124 | 1270 | 1158 | 160 | 145 | 78 | 58 | 63 | 76 | 2489 | 2262 | | |
| | 37 | | 4 | | 12 | | 20 | | 17 | | 5 | | 4 | | 99 | | | |
| 1643 | 666 | 592 | 105 | 69 | 177 | 114 | 1167 | 1013 | 240 | 147 | 65 | 36 | 42 | 67 | 2471 | 2038 | | |
| | 25 | | 3 | | 45 | | 83 | | 86 | | | | 2 | | 244 | | | |
| 1644 | 570 | 429 | 61 | 55 | 115 | 105 | 1187 | 933 | 123 | 101 | 54 | 45 | 70 | 82 | 2189 | 1750 | | |
| | 35 | | 8 | | 8 | | 269 | | 44 | | 3 | | 17 | | 384 | | | |
| 1645 | 621 | 444 | 55 | 63 | 146 | 114 | 1171 | 873 | 183 | 119 | 58 | 60 | 50 | 60 | 2284 | 1753 | | |
| | 62 | | 6 | | 3 | | 150 | | 18 | | 7 | | 1 | | 256 | | | |
| 1646 | 691 | 503 | 84 | 61 | 137 | 108 | 1230 | 960 | 156 | 130 | 76 | 63 | 47 | 43 | 2421 | 1868 | | |
| | 96 | | 8 | | 5 | | 57 | | 14 | | 9 | | 2 | | 203 | | | |
| 1647 | 739 | 464 | 108 | 56 | 161 | 94 | 1126 | 926 | 129 | 65 | 88 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 2393 | 1688 | | |
| | 114 | | 12 | | 25 | | 155 | | 20 | | 16 | | 4 | | 434 | | | |
| 1648 | 561 | 384 | 68 | 46 | 87 | 57 | 837 | 767 | | | 57 | 42 | 45 | 59 | 1635 | 1305 | | |
| | 41 | | 4 | | | | 31 | | | | 6 | | | | 82 | | | |

| Anno Dom. | Westminster | | Islington | | Lambeth | | Stepney | | Newington | | Hackney | | Redriff | | 7 Parishes | | Total in the | |
|-----------|-------------|-----|-----------|----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|----|---------|----|------------|------|--------------|-----|
| | B. | Ch. | B. | C. | B. | Ch. | Bur. | Ch. | B. | Ch. | B. | C. | B. | C. | Bur. | Ch. | Bur. | Ch. |
| 1649 | 558 | 333 | 90 | 44 | 131 | 55 | 838 | 625 | | | 90 | 49 | | | 1867 | 1106 | | |
| 1650 | 470 | 413 | 78 | 54 | 88 | 50 | 748 | 572 | 55 | 65 | 61 | 48 | 50 | 62 | 1550 | 1264 | | |
| 1651 | 580 | 345 | 107 | 51 | 127 | 49 | 961 | 634 | 172 | 59 | 60 | 30 | 84 | 45 | 2091 | 1213 | | |
| 1652 | 649 | 432 | 99 | 36 | 179 | 50 | 1212 | 657 | 198 | 85 | 72 | 33 | 74 | 37 | 2483 | 1330 | | |
| 1653 | 567 | 394 | 69 | 46 | 120 | 54 | 1064 | 620 | 195 | 76 | 71 | 48 | 69 | 21 | 2155 | 1250 | | |
| 1654 | 657 | 401 | 96 | 65 | 166 | 76 | 1252 | 803 | 236 | 106 | 88 | 31 | 75 | 46 | 2570 | 1526 | | |
| 1655 | 676 | 414 | 95 | 86 | 134 | 128 | 1199 | 859 | 172 | 120 | 68 | 37 | 62 | 57 | 2406 | 1701 | | |
| 1656 | 761 | 498 | 139 | 89 | 176 | 152 | 1255 | 963 | 248 | 127 | 67 | 46 | 66 | 45 | 2701 | 1920 | | |
| 1657 | 705 | 473 | 112 | 67 | 231 | 137 | 1213 | 876 | 204 | 123 | 96 | 42 | 51 | 31 | 2612 | 1749 | | |
| 1658 | 890 | 440 | 113 | 36 | 220 | 32 | 1486 | 892 | 181 | 97 | 91 | 30 | 48 | 16 | 2938 | 1645 | | |
| 1659 | 822 | 415 | 116 | 56 | 193 | 193 | 1392 | 695 | 138 | 86 | 83 | 50 | 84 | 13 | 2828 | 1418 | | |
| 1660 | 783 | | 108 | | 183 | | 1151 | | 114 | | 65 | | 33 | | 2437 | | | |
| 1661 | 983 | | 102 | | 330 | | 1561 | | 340 | | 102 | | 87 | | 3505 | | | |
| 1662 | 848 | | 59 | | 210 | | 1531 | | 76 | | 101 | | 77 | | 2902 | | | |
| 1663 | 793 | | 41 | | 199 | | 1241 | | 188 | | 73 | | 80 | | 2615 | | | |
| 1664 | 807 | | 50 | | 236 | | 1392 | | 235 | | 80 | | 40 | | 2848 | | | |

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*The TABLE of Males, and Females,
for LONDON.*

| An.Dom. | Buried | | Chriftened | |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1629 | 4668 | 4103 | 5218 | 4683 |
| 1630 | 5660 | 4894 | 4858 | 4457 |
| 1631 | 4349 | 4013 | 4422 | 4102 |
| 1632 | 4932 | 4603 | 4994 | 4590 |
| 1633 | 4369 | 4023 | 5158 | 4839 |
| 1634 | 5676 | 5224 | 5035 | 4820 |
| 1635 | 5548 | 5103 | 5106 | 4928 |
| 1636 | 12377 | 10982 | 4917 | 4605 |
| | 47779 | 43945 | 39708 | 37024 |
| 1637 | 6392 | 5371 | 4703 | 4457 |
| 1638 | 7168 | 6456 | 5359 | 4952 |
| 1639 | 5351 | 4511 | 5566 | 4784 |
| 1640 | 6761 | 6010 | 5518 | 5332 |
| Total | 73451 | 65293 | 60664 | 56549 |
| 1641 | 6872 | 6270 | 5470 | 5200 |
| 1642 | 7049 | 6224 | 5460 | 4910 |
| 1643 | 6842 | 6360 | 4793 | 4617 |
| 1644 | 5659 | 5274 | 4107 | 3997 |
| 1645 | 6014 | 5465 | 4047 | 3919 |
| 1646 | 6683 | 6097 | 3768 | 3395 |
| 1647 | 7313 | 6746 | 3796 | 3536 |
| 1648 | 5145 | 4749 | 3363 | 3181 |
| | 51577 | 47185 | 34804 | 32755 |

An.Dom.

| An.Dom. | Buried | | Christened | |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1649 | 5454 | 5112 | 3079 | 2746 |
| 1650 | 4548 | 4216 | 2890 | 2722 |
| 1651 | 5680 | 5147 | 3231 | 2840 |
| 1652 | 6543 | 6026 | 3220 | 2908 |
| 1653 | 5416 | 4671 | 3196 | 2959 |
| 1654 | 6972 | 6275 | 3441 | 3179 |
| 1655 | 6027 | 5330 | 3655 | 3349 |
| 1656 | 7365 | 6556 | 3668 | 3382 |
| | 44005 | 41333 | 26380 | 24085 |
| 1657 | 6578 | 5856 | 3396 | 3289 |
| 1658 | 7936 | 7057 | 3157 | 3013 |
| 1659 | 7451 | 7305 | 3209 | 2781 |
| 1660 | 7960 | 7158 | 3724 | 3247 |
| 1661 | 10448 | 9287 | 4748 | 4107 |
| 1662 | 8623 | 7931 | 5216 | 4803 |
| 1663 | 8035 | 7321 | 5411 | 4881 |
| 1664 | 9369 | 8928 | 6041 | 5681 |
| | 66400 | 60843 | 34902 | 31802 |
| Total | 235427 | 214658 | 156750 | 146231 |

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The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Communi- cants | Wed- dings | Christned | | Buried | Both | M. | F. | Both |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----|--------|------|-----|----|------|
| | | | M. | F. | | | | | |
| 1569 | | 14 | 38 | 39 | 68 | 23 | 21 | | 44 |
| 1570 | | 19 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 21 | 25 | | 46 |
| 1571 | | 18 | 28 | 26 | 54 | 23 | 27 | | 50 |
| 1572 | | 23 | 32 | 32 | 54 | 20 | 14 | | 34 |
| 1573 | | 21 | 34 | 36 | 70 | 24 | 13 | | 37 |
| 1574 | | 16 | 21 | 29 | 50 | 28 | 38 | | 66 |
| 1575 | | 24 | 37 | 29 | 66 | 15 | 19 | | 34 |
| 1576 | | 22 | 33 | 37 | 70 | 16 | 18 | | 34 |
| 1577 | | 13 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 19 | 21 | | 40 |
| 1578 | | 20 | 31 | 35 | 66 | 25 | 25 | | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 190 | 312 | 302 | 614 | 214 | 221 | | 435 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1579 | 15 | 35 | 36 | 71 | 27 | 27 | 54 |
| 80 | 21 | 43 | 31 | 74 | 38 | 41 | 79 |
| 81 | 29 | 29 | 33 | 62 | 34 | 24 | 58 |
| 82 | 22 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 18 | 21 | 39 |
| 83 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 35 | 52 | 87 |
| 84 | 15 | 46 | 44 | 90 | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| 85 | 15 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 15 | 27 | 42 |
| 86 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 24 | 37 | 61 |
| 87 | 13 | 34 | 31 | 65 | 43 | 36 | 79 |
| 1588 | 15 | 33 | 34 | 67 | 31 | 18 | 49 |

1185132813091637128713021 589

The

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The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Communi- cants | Wed- dings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1589 | | 20 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 28 | 16 | 44 |
| 90 | | 16 | 40 | 29 | 69 | 36 | 21 | 57 |
| 91 | | 12 | 37 | 28 | 65 | 35 | 30 | 65 |
| 92 | | 14 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 28 | 19 | 47 |
| 93 | | 20 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 33 | 32 | 65 |
| 94 | | 24 | 34 | 37 | 71 | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| 95 | | 16 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| 96 | | 9 | 36 | 26 | 62 | 42 | 29 | 71 |
| 97 | | 23 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 53 | 64 | 117 |
| 98 | | 21 | 37 | 29 | 66 | 33 | 23 | 66 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | 175 | 342 | 274 | 616 | 337 | 219 | 631 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1599 | 19 | 45 | 31 | 76 | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| 600 | 16 | 26 | 34 | 60 | 20 | 26 | 46 |
| 601 | 16 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| 602 | 14 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 29 | 18 | 47 |
| 603 | 12 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 32 | 39 | 71 |
| 604 | 21 | 42 | 35 | 77 | 26 | 27 | 53 |
| 605 | 19 | 47 | 34 | 81 | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| 606 | 19 | 29 | 41 | 70 | 28 | 23 | 51 |
| 607 | 27 | 36 | 47 | 83 | 33 | 19 | 52 |
| 608 | 17 | 40 | 53 | 93 | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| [181 366 377 743 249 219 468 | | | | | | | |

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The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1609 | 23 | 30 | 31 | 61 | 24 | 41 | 65 |
| 10 | 19 | 46 | 50 | 76 | 33 | 40 | 73 |
| 11 | 25 | 40 | 41 | 81 | 41 | 31 | 73 |
| 12 | 20 | 55 | 32 | 87 | 53 | 63 | 116 |
| 13 | 24 | 41 | 33 | 74 | 47 | 41 | 88 |
| 14 | 25 | 50 | 35 | 85 | 27 | 36 | 63 |
| 15 | 22 | 35 | 48 | 83 | 28 | 36 | 64 |
| 16 | 14 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 17 | 41 | 68 |
| 17 | 17 | 45 | 31 | 76 | 35 | 28 | 63 |
| 1618 | 8 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 23 | 18 | 51 |

197 | 417 | 1358 | 775 | 338 | 1386 | 1714

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1619 | 21 | 37 | 43 | 80 | 26 | 28 | 54 |
| 20 | 20 | 34 | 51 | 85 | 18 | 30 | 48 |
| 21 | 21 | 31 | 37 | 68 | 18 | 36 | 64 |
| 22 | 23 | 45 | 38 | 83 | 20 | 26 | 46 |
| 23 | 14 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 56 | 31 | 87 |
| 24 | 19 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 29 | 35 | 64 |
| 25 | 7 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 31 | 20 | 56 |
| 26 | 9 | 30 | 35 | 65 | 21 | 19 | 50 |
| 27 | 18 | 45 | 23 | 68 | 24 | 29 | 53 |
| 1628 | 16 | 39 | 36 | 75 | 47 | 42 | 89 |

168 | 368 | 1373 | 741 | 305 | 306 | 611

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The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1619 | 22 | 53 | 38 | 91 | 46 | 28 | 74 |
| 30 | 8 | 58 | 45 | 103 | 26 | 27 | 53 |
| 31 | 20 | 42 | 29 | 71 | 26 | 33 | 59 |
| 32 | 16 | 43 | 50 | 93 | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| 33 | 12 | 38 | 65 | 103 | 18 | 11 | 29 |
| 34 | 23 | 30 | 45 | 75 | 18 | 26 | 44 |
| 35 | 11 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 18 | 17 | 35 |
| 36 | 15 | 50 | 37 | 87 | 42 | 48 | 90 |
| 37 | 13 | 35 | 36 | 71 | 25 | 35 | 60 |
| 1638 | 13 | 30 | 36 | 66 | 83 | 73 | 156 |

153 | 418 | 413 | 831 | 317 | 319 | 636

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1639 | 18 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 48 | 66 | 114 |
| 40 | 11 | 44 | 41 | 85 | 35 | 39 | 74 |
| 41 | 21 | 34 | 29 | 63 | 34 | 39 | 70 |
| 42 | 21 | 48 | 39 | 87 | 32 | 29 | 61 |
| 43 | 8 | 30 | 42 | 72 | 59 | 28 | 87 |
| 44 | 16 | 33 | 26 | 59 | 65 | 72 | 137 |
| 45 | 10 | 43 | 41 | 84 | 28 | 29 | 57 |
| 46 | 11 | 32 | 35 | 67 | 24 | 32 | 56 |
| 47 | 12 | 28 | 46 | 74 | 25 | 21 | 46 |
| 48 | 9 | 35 | 27 | 62 | 25 | 31 | 56 |

137 | 351 | 357 | 708 | 375 | 383 | 758

The

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The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1649 | 9 | 22 | 37 | 59 | 46 | 34 | 80 |
| 50 | 9 | 55 | 31 | 86 | 25 | 27 | 52 |
| 51 | 7 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 11 | 21 | 32 |
| 52 | 14 | 34 | 28 | 62 | 20 | 25 | 45 |
| 53 | 9 | 47 | 24 | 71 | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| 54 | 15 | 34 | 37 | 71 | 14 | 25 | 39 |
| 55 | 38 | 35 | 34 | 69 | 28 | 19 | 47 |
| 56 | 28 | 40 | 30 | 70 | 18 | 15 | 33 |
| 57 | 37 | 23 | 43 | 66 | 22 | 25 | 47 |
| 58 | 16 | 39 | 29 | 68 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| 1821 354 1220 674 1218 1220 1438 | | | | | | | |

The

The Table by *Decads* of years for
the Country Parish.

| Decads of Years | Married | Christened | | Both | Buried | | Both |
|--|---------|------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|
| | | Males | Females | | Males | Females | |
| 15 { 69 | 190 | 312 | 302 | 614 | 214 | 221 | 435 |
| 15 { 78 | | | | | | | |
| 15 { 79 | 185 | 328 | 309 | 637 | 287 | 302 | 589 |
| 15 { 88 | | | | | | | |
| 15 { 89 | 175 | 342 | 274 | 616 | 337 | 284 | 621 |
| 15 { 98 | | | | | | | |
| 1 { 599 | 181 | 366 | 377 | 743 | 249 | 219 | 468 |
| 1 { 608 | | | | | | | |
| 16 { 09 | 197 | 417 | 358 | 775 | 338 | 386 | 724 |
| 16 { 18 | | | | | | | |
| 16 { 19 | 168 | 368 | 373 | 741 | 305 | 306 | 611 |
| 16 { 28 | | | | | | | |
| 16 { 29 | 153 | 418 | 413 | 831 | 317 | 319 | 636 |
| 16 { 38 | | | | | | | |
| 16 { 39 | 137 | 351 | 357 | 708 | 375 | 383 | 758 |
| 16 { 48 | | | | | | | |
| 16 { 49 | 182 | 354 | 320 | 674 | 218 | 220 | 438 |
| 16 { 58 | | | | | | | |
| 1598 3256 3083 6339 2640 2640 5280 | | | | | | | |

*The number of the Weddings,
Christnings and Burials that
were in the Town and Parish
of Tiverton, from March
1560 to January 1664; as
appeareth by the Registers.*

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1560 | 37 | 23 | 29 | 52 | 43 | 28 | 71 |
| 61 | 51 | 35 | 31 | 66 | 36 | 34 | 70 |
| 62 | 16 | 19 | 50 | 109 | 32 | 34 | 66 |
| 63 | 19 | 39 | 50 | 89 | 27 | 15 | 42 |
| 64 | 19 | 47 | 50 | 97 | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| 65 | 14 | 51 | 27 | 78 | 26 | 28 | 54 |
| 66 | 19 | 67 | 44 | 111 | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| 67 | 23 | 52 | 42 | 94 | 28 | 16 | 44 |
| 68 | 15 | 50 | 34 | 84 | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| 69 | 19 | 40 | 37 | 77 | 23 | 38 | 61 |
| 1 232 1463 1394 1857 1184 1245 1529 | | | | | | | |

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The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Wedding | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1570 | 17 | 51 | 45 | 96 | 45 | 58 | 103 |
| 71 | 21 | 46 | 26 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 138 |
| 72 | 35 | 52 | 44 | 96 | 30 | 23 | 53 |
| 73 | 38 | 55 | 19 | 94 | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| 74 | 37 | 42 | 50 | 92 | 25 | 28 | 53 |
| 75 | 32 | 51 | 71 | 122 | 33 | 21 | 54 |
| 76 | 27 | 62 | 65 | 127 | 43 | 93 | 136 |
| 77 | 27 | 79 | 46 | 125 | 54 | 76 | 130 |
| 78 | 38 | 59 | 57 | 116 | 42 | 54 | 96 |
| 79 | 45 | 56 | 59 | 115 | 35 | 63 | 98 |

1 317 1553 1502 1055 1 399 1503 1 902

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 1580 | 35 | 61 | 63 | 124 | 36 | 43 | 79 |
| 81 | 34 | 62 | 64 | 126 | 37 | 39 | 76 |
| 82 | 34 | 68 | 67 | 135 | 45 | 38 | 83 |
| 83 | 33 | 54 | 44 | 98 | 31 | 47 | 78 |
| 84 | 28 | 77 | 59 | 136 | 39 | 43 | 82 |
| 85 | 11 | 69 | 64 | 133 | 32 | 52 | 84 |
| 86 | 27 | 42 | 40 | 82 | 49 | 40 | 89 |
| 87 | 27 | 57 | 63 | 120 | 76 | 94 | 170 |
| 88 | 36 | 67 | 65 | 132 | 57 | 43 | 100 |
| 89 | 33 | 83 | 70 | 153 | 47 | 55 | 102 |

1 298 1640 1599 1 1239 1449 1494 1 943

The

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The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1590 | 39 | 60 | 64 | 124 | 62 | 37 | 149 |
| 91 | 48 | 56 | 44 | 100 | 268 | 182 | 350 |
| 92 | 43 | 75 | 77 | 152 | 37 | 48 | 85 |
| 93 | 43 | 63 | 48 | 111 | 37 | 65 | 102 |
| 94 | 37 | 66 | 98 | 164 | 31 | 47 | 78 |
| 95 | 38 | 54 | 52 | 106 | 37 | 60 | 97 |
| 96 | 22 | 60 | 58 | 118 | 51 | 77 | 128 |
| 97 | 18 | 37 | 29 | 66 | 124 | 153 | 277 |
| 98 | 23 | 44 | 38 | 82 | 45 | 103 | 148 |
| 99 | 42 | 50 | 73 | 123 | 27 | 27 | 54 |

1 353 1565 1521 1146 1719 1949 1668

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 1600 | 38 | 64 | 54 | 118 | 28 | 38 | 66 |
| 1 | 33 | 52 | 82 | 134 | 28 | 36 | 64 |
| 2 | 37 | 65 | 62 | 127 | 41 | 42 | 83 |
| 3 | 52 | 60 | 83 | 143 | 50 | 36 | 86 |
| 4 | 28 | 75 | 63 | 138 | 27 | 63 | 90 |
| 6 | 49 | 62 | 68 | 130 | 33 | 48 | 81 |
| 5 | 37 | 79 | 77 | 156 | 45 | 42 | 87 |
| 7 | 47 | 89 | 77 | 166 | 34 | 52 | 86 |
| 8 | 37 | 60 | 86 | 146 | 51 | 64 | 115 |
| 9 | 34 | 70 | 69 | 139 | 27 | 49 | 76 |

1 392 1676 1721 1379 1364 1470 1834

The

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The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Wedding | Christned | | Both | Buried | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|-----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | | M. | F. | Both |
| 1610 | 31 | 83 | 88 | 171 | 62 | 50 | 112 |
| 11 | 51 | 83 | 96 | 179 | 39 | 41 | 80 |
| 12 | 47 | 79 | 70 | 149 | 58 | 45 | 103 |
| 13 | 38 | 74 | 77 | 151 | 39 | 40 | 79 |
| 14 | 46 | 90 | 88 | 178 | 42 | 41 | 83 |
| 15 | 55 | 88 | 84 | 172 | 39 | 44 | 83 |
| 16 | 24 | 111 | 100 | 211 | 53 | 59 | 112 |
| 17 | 41 | 99 | 79 | 178 | 57 | 57 | 114 |
| 18 | 46 | 102 | 79 | 181 | 32 | 44 | 76 |
| 19 | 30 | 104 | 102 | 206 | 65 | 72 | 137 |

1 409 1913 1863 1776 1486 1493 1979

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 1610 | 42 | 105 | 72 | 177 | 53 | 53 | 106 |
| 21 | 74 | 111 | 111 | 222 | 61 | 51 | 112 |
| 22 | 40 | 89 | 104 | 193 | 60 | 86 | 146 |
| 23 | 52 | 108 | 82 | 196 | 80 | 101 | 181 |
| 24 | 52 | 95 | 95 | 190 | 60 | 68 | 128 |
| 25 | 57 | 131 | 117 | 248 | 86 | 61 | 147 |
| 26 | 66 | 97 | 101 | 198 | 73 | 95 | 168 |
| 27 | 67 | 143 | 110 | 253 | 98 | 45 | 143 |
| 28 | 66 | 103 | 114 | 217 | 87 | 98 | 185 |
| 29 | 77 | 124 | 108 | 232 | 62 | 68 | 130 |

1 593 11106 11020 12126 1720 1726 1446

The

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The Table of the Parish of Tiverton:

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1630 | 73 | 117 | 123 | 240 | 104 | 74 | 178 |
| 31 | 40 | 118 | 100 | 218 | 85 | 91 | 177 |
| 32 | 63 | 106 | 124 | 210 | 84 | 83 | 167 |
| 33 | 63 | 114 | 121 | 235 | 75 | 71 | 146 |
| 34 | 54 | 114 | 95 | 209 | 73 | 91 | 164 |
| 35 | 82 | 124 | 111 | 235 | 84 | 92 | 176 |
| 36 | 43 | 135 | 113 | 248 | 85 | 87 | 172 |
| 37 | 41 | 110 | 98 | 208 | 106 | 141 | 248 |
| 38 | 62 | 112 | 112 | 224 | 194 | 170 | 364 |
| 39 | 61 | 119 | 106 | 225 | 115 | 137 | 252 |

1 584 11169 1083 2252 105 1039 1044

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1640 | 266 | 124 | 114 | 238 | 82 | 104 | 186 |
| 41 | 52 | 122 | 114 | 236 | 83 | 88 | 171 |
| 42 | 59 | 102 | 136 | 238 | 110 | 118 | 228 |
| 43 | 54 | 115 | 117 | 232 | 102 | 88 | 190 |
| 44 | 22 | 76 | 78 | 154 | 232 | 213 | 445 |
| 45 | 47 | 95 | 175 | 270 | 99 | 92 | 191 |
| 46 | 41 | 61 | 50 | 111 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 47 | 23 | 116 | 106 | 222 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 48 | 21 | 85 | 67 | 152 | 24 | 17 | 41 |
| 49 | 16 | 26 | 92 | 118 | 21 | 30 | 51 |

1 402 991 1049 2041 763 766 1529

The

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The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Weddings | Christened | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|------------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1650 | 9 | 66 | 79 | 145 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| 51 | 9 | 50 | 63 | 113 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 52 | 9 | 80 | 73 | 153 | 48 | 51 | 99 |
| 53 | 21 | 89 | 119 | 208 | 47 | 78 | 125 |
| 54 | 108 | 105 | 10 | 206 | 71 | 68 | 140 |
| 55 | 140 | 87 | 104 | 191 | 87 | 114 | 201 |
| 56 | 109 | 107 | 90 | 197 | 56 | 86 | 142 |
| 57 | 102 | 94 | 101 | 195 | 67 | 59 | 126 |
| 58 | 60 | 70 | 83 | 153 | 77 | 83 | 162 |
| 59 | 37 | 77 | 78 | 155 | 72 | 80 | 152 |

I 604 | 815 | 891 | 1716 | 538 | 640 | 1178

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 1660 | 27 | 81 | 68 | 149 | 70 | 69 | 139 |
| 1 | 33 | 83 | 93 | 176 | 73 | 85 | 158 |
| 2 | 36 | 73 | 56 | 129 | 91 | 95 | 186 |
| 3 | 35 | 68 | 64 | 132 | 72 | 74 | 146 |
| 4 | 41 | 68 | 72 | 140 | 98 | 114 | 212 |

I 177 | 353 | 353 | 706 | 404 | 437 | 841

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The

The number of the Weddings, Christnings and Burials that were in the Parish of Cranbrooke, from March 26. 1560 to March 24. 1649; (as appeareth by the Register) only in the years 1574 and 1565 the Christnings are wholly omitted, because the Register is very imperfect for the greater part of those years.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1560 | 20 | 36 | 33 | 69 | 29 | 21 | 50 |
| 61 | 24 | 46 | 33 | 79 | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| 62 | 23 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 40 | 31 | 71 |
| 63 | 15 | 28 | 21 | 49 | 19 | 24 | 43 |
| 64 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 58 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 65 | 29 | 44 | 29 | 73 | 37 | 34 | 71 |
| 66 | 25 | 39 | 26 | 65 | 69 | 35 | 104 |
| 67 | 28 | 42 | 41 | 83 | 36 | 21 | 56 |
| 68 | 22 | 38 | 44 | 82 | 31 | 31 | 62 |
| 69 | 22 | 36 | 35 | 71 | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| 1 231 1370 1317 1687 1319 1246 1565 | | | | | | | |

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The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

| Years | Wedding | Christened | | | Buried | | |
|-------|---------|------------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1570 | 18 | 30 | 44 | 74 | 26 | 36 | 62 |
| 71 | 21 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 31 | 16 | 47 |
| 72 | 25 | 35 | 34 | 69 | 24 | 32 | 63 |
| 73 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 29 | 21 | 50 |
| 74 | 23 | | | | 28 | 28 | 56 |
| 75 | 25 | | | | 18 | 14 | 32 |
| 76 | 29 | 49 | 42 | 91 | 17 | 16 | 33 |
| 77 | 16 | 36 | 48 | 84 | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| 78 | 24 | 42 | 39 | 81 | 19 | 16 | 35 |
| 79 | 21 | 47 | 44 | 91 | 26 | 18 | 44 |

1 235 1298 1303 601 241 1225 1466

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| 1580 | 30 | 47 | 42 | 89 | 26 | 23 | 49 |
| 81 | 28 | 61 | 46 | 107 | 32 | 30 | 62 |
| 82 | 26 | 58 | 49 | 117 | 52 | 37 | 89 |
| 83 | 24 | 59 | 44 | 103 | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| 84 | 25 | 53 | 55 | 108 | 24 | 29 | 53 |
| 85 | 22 | 60 | 52 | 112 | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| 86 | 17 | 53 | 50 | 103 | 28 | 22 | 50 |
| 87 | 20 | 45 | 53 | 98 | 28 | 24 | 52 |
| 88 | 24 | 57 | 52 | 116 | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| 89 | 19 | 59 | 44 | 103 | 17 | 28 | 45 |

1 235 1552 1504 1105 1271 1248 1519

whereof
of the
Plague
18
41
22

(196)

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|-----|------|--------|-----|---------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1590 | 25 | 64 | 52 | 116 | 21 | 17 | 38 |
| 91 | 26 | 41 | 52 | 93 | 34 | 43 | 77 |
| 92 | 20 | 59 | 46 | 105 | 39 | 31 | 70 |
| 93 | 23 | 54 | 47 | 101 | 22 | 17 | 39 |
| 94 | 22 | 48 | 37 | 85 | 24 | 23 | 47 |
| 95 | 14 | 55 | 53 | 108 | 35 | 36 | 71 |
| 96 | 17 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 42 | 25 | 67 |
| 97 | 22 | 37 | 19 | 56 | 112 | 110 | 222 pl. |
| 98 | 22 | 47 | 41 | 88 | 27 | 34 | 59 pl. |
| 99 | 30 | 56 | 40 | 96 | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| 1 | 221 | 1497 | 429 | 926 | 373 | 356 | 729 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| 1600 | 16 | 48 | 44 | 92 | 16 | 18 | 34 |
| 1 | 19 | 44 | 41 | 85 | 19 | 29 | 48 |
| 2 | 26 | 50 | 43 | 93 | 28 | 26 | 54 |
| 3 | 22 | 68 | 51 | 119 | 36 | 28 | 64 pl. 9 |
| 4 | 36 | 47 | 61 | 108 | 20 | 24 | 44 |
| 5 | 23 | 56 | 39 | 95 | 38 | 30 | 68 |
| 6 | 23 | 42 | 44 | 86 | 30 | 31 | 61 pl. 1 |
| 7 | 29 | 51 | 65 | 116 | 48 | 30 | 78 |
| 8 | 13 | 56 | 35 | 91 | 33 | 31 | 64 |
| 9 | 16 | 40 | 37 | 77 | 43 | 46 | 89 pl. 1 |
| 1 | 223 | 502 | 480 | 962 | 311 | 292 | 603 |

The

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1610 | 26 | 45 | 42 | 87 | 32 | 42 | 74 |
| 11 | 27 | 39 | 44 | 83 | 44 | 53 | 97 |
| 12 | 16 | 44 | 39 | 83 | 50 | 43 | 93 |
| 13 | 22 | 43 | 41 | 84 | 46 | 50 | 96 |
| 14 | 22 | 50 | 44 | 94 | 55 | 35 | 90 |
| 15 | 35 | 56 | 44 | 100 | 64 | 61 | 125 |
| 16 | 29 | 35 | 54 | 89 | 40 | 47 | 87 |
| 17 | 20 | 49 | 52 | 101 | 50 | 48 | 98 |
| 18 | 32 | 38 | 51 | 89 | 37 | 58 | 95 |
| 19 | 32 | 47 | 40 | 87 | 50 | 44 | 94 |

1 261 1 446 1 451 1 897 1 468 1 481 1 949

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 1620 | 27 | 59 | 61 | 120 | 45 | 52 | 97 |
| 21 | 26 | 54 | 50 | 104 | 40 | 46 | 86 |
| 22 | 14 | 61 | 65 | 126 | 27 | 28 | 55 |
| 23 | 18 | 37 | 37 | 74 | 33 | 34 | 67 |
| 24 | 45 | 59 | 60 | 119 | 44 | 31 | 75 |
| 25 | 22 | 44 | 59 | 103 | 54 | 56 | 110 |
| 26 | 26 | 36 | 45 | 81 | 48 | 49 | 97 |
| 27 | 25 | 45 | 50 | 95 | 36 | 38 | 74 |
| 28 | 38 | 57 | 60 | 117 | 56 | 70 | 126 |
| 29 | 48 | 60 | 58 | 118 | 51 | 44 | 95 |

1 289 1 512 1 545 1 1057 1 434 1 448 1 882

(198)

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|----|------|--------|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |
| 1630 | 25 | 58 | 64 | 122 | 41 | 52 | 93 |
| 31 | 15 | 51 | 46 | 97 | 46 | 42 | 88 |
| 32 | 20 | 57 | 56 | 113 | 56 | 52 | 108 |
| 33 | 19 | 73 | 55 | 128 | 44 | 44 | 88 |
| 34 | 30 | 63 | 52 | 115 | 46 | 51 | 97 |
| 35 | 18 | 54 | 57 | 111 | 56 | 50 | 106 |
| 36 | 15 | 52 | 55 | 107 | 39 | 60 | 99 |
| 37 | 31 | 61 | 85 | 126 | 47 | 49 | 96 |
| 38 | 22 | 49 | 56 | 105 | 73 | 80 | 153 |
| 39 | 28 | 31 | 36 | 67 | 63 | 51 | 114 |

1 223 1549 1543 11019 1511 1531 11042

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 1640 | 30 | 65 | 50 | 115 | 70 | 54 | 124 |
| 1 | 20 | 51 | 62 | 113 | 51 | 36 | 87 |
| 2 | 27 | 47 | 40 | 87 | 39 | 53 | 92 |
| 3 | 20 | 68 | 63 | 131 | 68 | 59 | 117 |
| 4 | 23 | 51 | 60 | 111 | 37 | 49 | 86 |
| 5 | 31 | 55 | 46 | 101 | 30 | 46 | 76 |
| 6 | 14 | 63 | 51 | 114 | 69 | 65 | 134 |
| 7 | 18 | 44 | 36 | 83 | 72 | 47 | 119 |
| 8 | 6 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 55 | 60 | 115 |
| 9 | 7 | 37 | 26 | 63 | 58 | 48 | 106 |

1 196 1516 1460 1976 1549 1517 11066

Dublin, A Bill of Mortality
from the 26 of *July* to the 2d of
August 1 6 6 2.

| | Flux | Rickets | Aged | Feaver | Consum. | Smal Pox | Spot Fea | Plague | Baptiz. |
|--------------------------|------|---------|------|--------|---------|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| Saint Michans | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| S Katharines & S. James | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| S. Audoens | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| S. Michaels | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| S. Johns | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| S. Nicholas without | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 5 |
| S. Nicholas within | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| S. Warbrows & S. Andrews | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| S. Keavans | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| S. Brides | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 |

The Total Baptized 14.

Total Buried 20.

Jacob Thring, Reg.



*Advertisements for the better
understanding of the several
Tables : videlicet,*

*Concerning the Table of Casualties con-
sisting of thirty Columns.*

THe first Column contains all the
Casualties hapning within the 22
single years mentioned in this Bill.

The 14 next Columns contain two
of the last *Septenaries* of years , which
being the latest are first set down.

The 8 next Columns represent the
8 first years , wherein the *Casualties*
were taken notice off.

Memorandum, *That the 10 years be-
tween 1636 and 1647 are omitted
as containing nothing Extraordinary,
and*

and as not consistent with the Incapacity of a Sheet.

The 5 next Columns are the 8 years from 129 to 1636 brought into 2 Quaternions, and the 12 of the 14 last years brought into three more; that Comparifon might be made between each 4 years taken together, as well as each fingle year apart.

The next Column contains three years together, taken at 10 years diftance from each other; that the diftant years, as well as confequent, might be compared with the whole 20, each of the 5 Quaternions, and each of the 22 fingle years.

The laft Column contains the total of all the 15 Quaternions, or 25 years.

The Number 229250 is the total
of

of all the Burials in the said 20 years, as 34190 is of the Burials in the said three distant years. Where note, that the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter total is 11396, and the $\frac{1}{20}$ of the former is 11462; differing but 66 from each other in so great a sum, *videlicet* scarce $\frac{1}{200}$ part.

The Table of Burials and Christnings, consisting of 7 Columns.

IT is to be noted, that in all the several Columns of the *Burials* those dying of the *Plague* are left out, being reckoned all together in the sixth Column: whereas in the original Bills, the *Plague* and all other diseases are reckoned together, with mention how many of the respective totals are of the *Plague*.

Secondly

Secondly , From the year 1642 forwards, the accompt of the *Christnings* is not to be trusted, the neglects of the same beginning about that year: for in 1642 there are set down 10370, and about the same number several years before, after which time the said *Christnings* decreased to between 5000 and 6000, by omission of the greater part.

Thirdly , the several Numbers are cast up into *Octionaries*, that Comparison may be made of them as well as of single years.

The Table of Males, and Females, containing 5 Columns.

First, The Numbers are cast up for 12 years ; *videlicet* from 1629 , when
the

the distinction between *Males* and *Females* first began, until 1640 *inclusive*, when the exactness in that Accompt ceased.

Secondly, From 1640 to 1660 the Numbers are cast up into another total, which seems as good for comparing the Number of *Males* with *Females*, the neglect being in both Sexes alike, and proportionable.

The Tables concerning the *Country-Parish*, the former of *Decads* beginning at 1569, and continuing untill 1658, and the later being for single years, being for the same time, are so plain, that they require no further Explanation than the bare reading the Chapter relating to them, &c.

F I N I S.

The first of these is the fact that the
work of the past few years has been
done in the most efficient manner
possible.

Secondly, it is a fact that the
present work is of a much higher
order than that of the past, and
that it is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.
Thirdly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.

The third of these is the fact that
the present work is being done in a
more efficient manner than ever before.
Fourthly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.
Fifthly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.
Sixthly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.
Seventhly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.
Eighthly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.
Ninthly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.
Tenthly, it is a fact that the
present work is being done in a more
efficient manner than ever before.

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Cleveland Branch

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